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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Asks No Navy Snobs

France Passes a Budget Bill

Spain Stirs at Pope's Words

Morgan List Alarms Officials

Austria Searches Nazi Homes

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT delivers a striking message to the 432 graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy. He does not tell them to remember the heroic tradition, to be a good first line of defense, or to uphold the navy's honor in peace. Instead, he begs them not to be snobs. He asks the half of the class who become officers to avoid service cliques; he asks those going into private affairs to avoid social cliques. He warns against all exclusive clans and bids them cultivate the same people they would have mixed with had they not been chosen for Annapolis. He directs them how to fortify themselves so they will be able to do the most for their country and for themselves—They must make friends with the average run of folks.

* * *

¶ France sees Parliament pass a budget bill that does not balance the budget. In both Senate and Chamber Premier Daladier opposes the Socialists' proposal to establish a petroleum monopoly, and both houses sustain him and pass a compromise measure under which a commission will study the possibilities of such a state monopoly. The deficit of 3,624,000,000 francs remains, but Daladier promises to introduce drastic measures to restore French finance to a sound basis. Finding state income is a desperate matter—All France is up in arms against more taxes.

* * *

¶ Madrid leaders regard the Vatican as attempting to influence the political situation in Spain. The Pope, speaking to Spanish pilgrims in Rome, characterizes the religious orders bill passed by the Cortes 10 days ago and still unsigned by President Zamora as a "masterpiece of iniquity in the eyes of God and man." Madrid is agitated, as 5000 monastic orders had already asked reconsideration of the bill excluding them from the schools. Although a Roman Catholic, President Zamora is expected to sign the measure. Spain plans to open 7000 schools with non-cleric staffs in October—Church and state are going through the traditional separation pains.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Senate committee investigation discloses more of the dealings of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. The firm made $8,400,000 in 1929 on public utility options which had been carried on the books as of no value. It secured from General Electric a block of stock at $12,000,000 less than market price. A new preference list reveals the names of 300 more, most of them prominent citizens, who were allowed to buy stocks at inside figures and to reap early profits. Nothing culpable about this has yet been shown, but it sends a frenzy through political circles. Officials and would-be office-holders are wondering what will happen to them—Will the fully-paying public forgive them for being "preferred"?

* * *

¶ The Austrian Government pushes its fight on Nazi leaders seeking its overthrow on alleged orders from Berlin. Throughout Austria state police raid Nazi headquarters and the leaders' homes for incriminating evidence. In addition to small arms, the raiders seize quantities of leaflets attacking Premier Dollfuss, accusing him of terrorism, and justifying the Hitler Government in barring German tourists from resorts in the Austrian Tyrol. These leaflets, if smuggled in from Germany, constitute treason—Dollfuss considers arresting the chiefs, suppressing the party.

* * *

¶ Germany launches a new attack on its unemployment problem. A treasury bond issue of 1,000,000,000 marks is to finance public works, including housing and land settlement, river improvement, development of gas, water and electricity supply. President Schacht of the Reichsbank is given broad power to regulate the financial situation. All farm loan interest will come down. A new feature of the relief will be marriage subsidies and loans—Many women will be helped to swap their jobs for home life.

* * *

¶ Moscow chooses B. M. Iofan, a native architect, to draft final plans for the Palace of the Soviets. His original scheme calls for a circular "tower of Babel" pyramiding in four steps, but for the final plan he is directed to draw freely from all the designs accepted, one being by Hector O. Hamilton, an American. The palace is to tower above the Kremlin in what M. Iofan calls a monument of Socialist construction. He gives his idea of the project by comparing it with another building undertaking which is still dazzling the world—"It will dwarf Radio City," he says.

* * *

¶ Japan may cease sending its excess workers to Brazil. Tokyo intimates that instead of the 26,000 annual allotment, a very small number may be sent this year to join the 120,000 already settled near the Amazon and already suggesting a problem. Japan needs all its workers —Manchoukuo (maybe China) awaits developing.

Home for Castle Sought in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Macclesfield, Cheshire, Eng.

WANTED—home for an ancient castle.

This problem of what to do with its castle is puzzling Macclesfield. When erecting a new store on the site of the town's historic stronghold, an industrial concern offered the remains of the castle to the Corporation. The structure was demolished and each part carefully numbered and stored away.

No one could decide where to re-erect it.

Local antiquaries, however, are investigating the matter and funds are being raised to purchase a suitable site.

Attack on Chahar Likely to Follow Tangku Armistice

New Japanese Movements Expected—Truce Omits Buffer State Project

TIENTSIN, China, June 1 (AP)—Japanese military leaders, their sanguinary five-months offensive in North China ended with a truce at Tangku, today considered employing their effective war machine in two new tasks.

The armistice released most of the estimated 50,000 invaders for service against Chinese bandits in Manchuria and for a proposed campaign for the eventual acquisition of the Kalgan area in Chahar Province, Inner Mongolia.

Political aspects of the Japanese drive south of the Great Wall, and the treaty, signed yesterday at Tangku, by which the invaders agreed to evacuate an area in North China about the size of Connecticut, also remained for consideration.

The armistice came after nearly two years of intermittent warfare in Manchuria, the Chinese Province of Jehol, and in North China, during which, it is estimated, China lost more than 50,000 men and the Japanese 10,000.

The truce provides that Chinese police maintain order in the evacuated area after the Japanese withdraw to the wall, which forms the southern boundary of Jehol.

The fact that the armistice makes no political conditions and contains no reference to a buffer state between China proper and the Japanese-sponsored State of Manchoukuo caused both relief and surprise to the Chinese, who apparently had expected much harsher conditions.

Foreign commentators believe the Japanese deliberately made the peace terms moderate so as to enable China to sign it without loss of "face" and self-respect.

These observers also think many important matters not mentioned in the truce have been covered in verbal understandings between Tokyo and Nanking.

Another Gift List Of Morgan Stocks Is Given to Public

New Names on It Include Present Member of the Supreme Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1 — High lights of the continued investigation into the affairs of J. P. Morgan & Co. by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today included the following:

Publication of another bargain stock list, the fourth so far in the series representing a further distribution of United Corporation stock. This list included about 200 names and purchasers of 90,000 units distributedd by Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, part of the Morgan firm, and included a member of the United States Supreme Court.

A statement by Mr. Leonard Keyes, office manager of the Morgan firm, that the Morgan partners paid a total of $51,538,074.75 in income taxes in the years 1917 to 1929, inclusive. This high figure was set against previous testimony that Mr. Morgan paid no income taxes in the years 1930 and 1931 and that the firm paid only about $48,000 in 1932.

Decision of the Senate committee to publish articles of partnership of the Morgan firm, giving the public an inside look into the organization and set-up of this huge financial group.

Intimation from an official close to the Senate committee that the name of former President Coolidge would be shown on other stock favor lists of the Morgan company to be published later on

Showed $30,000,000 Loan

An effort by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, to show that the Morgan company took control of the United Corporation—the super public utility holding company which had been organized in 1929—through loans to its constituent members. The morning's testimony revaled one loan of $30,000,000 to the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, one of the members.

A further effort by Mr. Pecora to determine whether Morgan & Co., had escaped or evaded federal taxes by carrying stock of the United Corporation on capital account rather than as earned income.

Though not among the high lights of financial transaction, developed at the morning hearing, a colorful incident occurred which will probably arouse more comment than even the monetary dealings of the Morgan firm. This was the extraordinary scene witnessed in the austere Senate caucus room of a circus midget seated in Mr. Morgan's lap.

The incident occurred while the Senate committee was in executive session in another room and while Mr. Morgan and other subpœnaed witnesses waited in the caucus room. The midget, accompanied by a circus press agent, declared that she was the "smallest woman in the world" and that she wished "to meet the richest man in the world." Unable to escape, Mr. Morgan submitted to

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Labor Is Ready to Press On To Goal of Greater Security And Elimination of Abuses

Rising From the Distress of Slump in Business, It Is Prepared to Renew Its Battle for Better Hours, Higher Wages and Unemployment Insurance

Labor Legislation Series
Third of Six Articles

By RALPH M. BLAGDEN

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor and capital have taken the slump together by putting forward what they have in common and holding their differences in check. The recent recession has been distinguished for its orderliness and its freedom from panic, and labor has played a vital rôle in making this circumstance possible.

Labor has proved amenable to necessary wage reductions—accepting such scaling down in the building trades and on the railroads in a coöperative manner. It has even stood hungry, facing abundance of food on the other side of a glass window, and has not smashed the glass.

This attitude is in line with the policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor soon after its inception in 1881. Its great leader, Samuel Gompers, disentangled the federation from the bomb throwers and sought to promote a working understanding between laborer and capitalist.

So the comparative peacefulness of organized labor during the slump is partly due to the early wedding of labor to "things as they are." On the other hand the wage earners have been in no position generally to enforce their demands. With about 14,000,000 men and women moved from the army of labor to that of the unemployed, the bargaining power of the workers went quite to pot. Organized labor is in its heyday when the "Help Wanted" sign is out, not when the factory gates open outward.

With industry on the rack and labor cluttering up the market, the time has not been strategic for legislation favorable to the worker. But the recession has proved an incubator for much future enterprise in labor quarters. There is "handwriting on the wall" to the effect that the "strong arm of labor" will not be a myth 10 years from now.

But first it is well to contemplate the vast scope for the growth of organized labor. Of the more than 23,000,000 industrial wage earners in 1920, only about 20 per cent were organized in the American Federa-

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Germans Launch Ambitious Scheme For Employment

Public Works, Land Plan and Housing Included in Costly Program

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 1—Three vigorous projects for dealing with unemployment were launched by the Government today.

Through an issue of Treasury bonds amounting to 1,000,000,000 marks, about $275,000,000, the Reich proposes to finance a huge program of public works. At the same time a commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, with practically unlimited power to regulate the entire financial situation connected with this program. A third step is a plan put forward by the Food Ministry which provides reorganization of the agricultural credit system upon a national scale, including substantial reduction of the burden of loan interest now borne by the farmers.

These plans have been drafted upon general lines. Their most specific provisions are for the issue of treasury bonds and for appointment of a plenipotentiary commission to regulate the spending of this vast sum with a minimum disturbance on the money market.

The undertaking is to be immediately financed and includes housing and land settlement schemes, also river improvement, gas, water and electricity supply and relief for the indigent.

Provision is also made for exempting from internal taxation materials needed for these projects.

Another and even more remarkable provision is to supply marriage subsidies and loans, designed to enable a larger proportion of women than at present to exchange outside employment for duties of home life.

Except for their effect on women, the plans do not differ greatly from the line previous governments attempted to follow to relieve unemployment. The Reich's financial position, however, makes raising of the necessary funds even more difficult than last year when Herr Franz von Papen attempted to speed industry through elaborate tax remission financing.

Work of Putting Youth in Forests Moves Forward

With 10,000 Now in Camp in State a Better Morale Already Is Observed

With 10,000 young men already enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the remaining 7000 of the Massachusetts quota coming to Fort Devens at the rate of 500 a day, this State is forging ahead on the job of putting idle youth off the streets and into the woods.

Reforestation of denuded areas is put forward as the main reason for the enrollment of these young men, but to those who are actually handling them the implanting of sound philosophies and wholesome habits is of perhaps greater importance than the planting of trees.

"They come to us with their heads down," the commandant of one area said, "with their morale low, and in most cases undernourished and underweight. Our job is to get their heads up again, restore their morale, and build up their weight with plenty of good wholesome food and outdoor work."

Family Budget Stretched

That there are many instances of undernourishment among these boys is understandable. In the majority of cases they have come from homes where economic conditions have struck their heaviest blows; from homes where the family budget has been stretched to pitiful slenderness to provide a subsistence for all on the small allowances given by hard-pressed welfare boards.

They come with their heads down, with morale lowered. This also is understandable when it is remembered that some of these boys have been out of work for years. Many of them are like Bill who hails from Everett, and hasn't had a job since he graduated from high school over

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Soviet Press Hails New Tractor Plant

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—The Soviet press hailed with enthusiasm today the formal opening of the Cheliabinsk tractor plant, which joins the Stalingrad and Kharkov factories as the Soviet Union's chief sources of tractors.

Designed and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Jack Calder, Detroit engineer, the Cheliabinsk plant covers 50 acres, and is expected to turn out 40,000 sixty-horsepower tractors during its first year of operation.

Not only does the new factory honor Stalin, but its products will be called "Stalinettes" or "Little Stalins."

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Things Present

Do you want another war? Then why talk about it as being certain? Read the editorial "War Is Not 'Inevitable.'"

Stamp collectors should be on the lookout for the six remaining two-headed English half-penny stamps. Read about them on the Young Folks' page.

If you have ever had a horse, you will enjoy the poem about the cart-horse on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Roosevelt Urges Naval Graduates Not to Be Clique

Get Out and Mix With Men in Other Lines, He Tells Annapolis Middies

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today handed the commissions to the 1933 Naval Academy graduating class with an injunction to the new officers to make friends with their countrymen.

Departing from his brief prepared speech, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed to the cheering assemblage in Dahlgren Hall that, "I love the United States Navy more than any other branch of the Government."

The former Assistant Secretary of the Navy beamed his interest in the occasion with a broad smile as he handed over the neatly rolled commissions to the white-clad graduates. He recalled on his last visit here on a similar occasion as Assistant Secretary he had "disgraced" himself by "going sound asleep during the principal address."

"Remember to cultivate the friendship of people," Mr. Roosevelt told the graduates, "not alone in your own class or profession, but the average run of folks, the same folks you would have known and liked and affiliated with had you not been chosen to enter and to graduate from a highly specialized institution of higher education."

Mrs. Roosevelt and party of friends accompanied the President here by motor. Mr. Roosevelt rode in an open car. The motor caravan was slowed up a bit when the car carrying Mr. Marvin McIntyre and Mr. Stephen T. Early, secretaries to the President, had to stop to recover Mr. McIntyre's hat just outside of Annapolis.

President Brief as Usual

President and Mrs. Roosevelt motored here from Washington. The President spoke very briefly. His address follows:

I am not going to talk to you of the many heroic examples that have been set by those who in past years have received their commissions on occasions such as this.

I am not going to give you a lecture on the uniqueness of your position as the first line of the nation's defense against aggression.

I am not going to dilate on the duties and responsibilities that fall upon you in war and in peace.

These things you have learned from your own studies and from your instructors who have participated in them.

You should, and I assume you do, know more about them than I can know and are fully appreciative of their importance and the grave consequences with which

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Plan to Reëstablish New England Dairies Urged in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Reestablishment of New England Dairies, Inc., as the official market agency for New England milk producers was advocated today at a conference of New England dairymen and Mr.r George N. Peek, administrator of the recently enacted farm adjustment act.

The dairymen, representing consolidated Dairies, Inc., requested also appointment of a regional milk administrator to have sweeping authority, and establishment of a board of arbitration to consist of H Styles Bridges of Concord, N. H., Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston, and Charles G. Morris of New Haven, Conn.

The petition and plan or organization was presented to Mr. Peek and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, by a score of New England dairymen, headed by Dr. E. H. Bancroft of Barre, Vt., president of Consolidated Dairies, and head of the now defunct New England Dairies.

The representatives of Consolidated Dairies said establishment of New England Dairies, under the authority of the Farm Adjustment Act, would give the central agency control of 95 per cent of the fluid milk entering the Boston market. Under the play licenses would be refused to distributors who declined to sign contracts with New England Dairies.

Mayor Asks Millions For Chicago Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1—Authorized by the Chicago City Council, Mayor Edward J. Kelly and other city officials are planning to leave today for the state capital to present a bill for a $40,000,000 bond issue to pay Chicago teachers and other educational employees their long-overdue salaries.

A companion bill has been drafted to forestall a possible increase in the tax levy which might result. The second bill proposes that any levy to cover interest and retirement of bonds be offset by proportionate reductions in one of the educational tax funds. Any tax levy to meet bond obligations would be deferred until 1936, according to the proposal.

If the $40,000,000 bond issue bill is introduced in and passed by the Legislature it would provide funds for paying the five months' back salaries of the teachers and for carrying on the schools for the rest of the year. Delay in tax collections here has made teachers' pay checks irregular and infrequent for two years.

Trinidad Motorbus Draws Line at Goats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

THE increasing popularity of motorbus travel in Trinidad has raised some novel problems. For example, policemen are now on the lookout to see that animal passengers are not carried. A magistrate recently imposed a fine of 5s. on a conductor who permitted a goat to travel in his bus.

Nearly all Trinidad buses have names painted on them. One vehicle, observed in full flight, was called the Lindbergh, another was Sweet Comet. Another was named Sweet Dreadnaught. The word "sweet" is a favorite prefix for bus names.

State Controlled Highway Building Favored by Labor

Barring of Private Contractors Proposed in Letter to Roosevelt

Barring of private contractors from general participation on jobs under the $400,000,000 highway building project contained in the federal industrial control measure, has been urged by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Mr. E. A. Johnson, president of the Boston Building Trades Council, in a letter to President Roosevelt.

The letter was also sent to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. M. J. McDonough, president of the building trades department of the federation.

The letter charged that unjust and unfair advantages were taken of the workers employed by contractors working under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932. The private contractors comprise the one group that has profited from the appropriation of public money for the relief of unemployment, the labor leaders asserted.

The communication urges that all road construction under the new provision be placed on a day labor basis and supervised by state and muncipal public works or engineering departments. Granting that contractors might have to enter construction operations at some point, the letter indicated it would be generally possible to eliminate this course of private profit and opportunity for exploitation.

Objections were further raised to the determination of wage scales by the various state public works departments. Mr. Johnson expressed apprehension that under this arrangement wages would be depressed.

The suggestion was advanced that this objection could be overcome by either permitting the Federal Department of Labor to set a prevailing wage to apply on all road work under the bill, or else by delegating jurisdiction of wages to the various state labor departments.

According to Mr. Watt, such an arrangement would be appropriate since the labor departments, federal and state, have all the knowledge and equipment for the setting up and maintenance of a reasonable rate of pay.

A spokesman of the state department of public works declared the dispute as to jurisdiction over emergency construction work had been going on for more than a year. The outcome is problematical, he said.

He expressed the view that since the public works departments constructed the roads, greater efficiency would be achieved under this department rather than by splitting the jurisdiction. He also disagreed with the view that contractors could be dispensed with. Asserting that the state department engineers could build the roads, he said that it would be more cheaply and efficiently done by contractors equipped for the job. The State could carefully regulate the task and guard against any exploitation, it was averred.

Chicago to Dedicate Lakes-Gulf Channel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1—Dedication of the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway awaits the adjournment of Congress. The Secretary of War and other government officials, who were wanted to assist in the ceremonies are reluctant to leave Washington until then, it is stated here. The celebration will be set for a week to 10 days after the Congress adjournment.

If that date is not too late, the dedication will be marked by the arrival here of the first tow of the Federal Barge Lines from New Orleans. With the boom of a cannon and the growl of a whistle, this tow, made up of the steamer Vicksburg and barges, left its wharf with a mixed cargo yesterday. The pilot expected to reach Chicago June 22, but may delay a few days if necessary to connect with the pageant and other ceremonies.

This waterway, which is expected to develop $7,500,000 worth of business annually, connects Lake Michgan with the Mississippi River by way of the Chicago and Illinois Rivers, with locks and canals. The channel is 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide. On it the State of Illinois spent $20,000,000 and the United States Government $7,500,000.

Roosevelt Faces Tangled Debts; Offers Awaited

Prevention of Default by Debtor Nations Guides American Policy

Hoover Action Cited

Settlement Considered Vital to Success of Economic and Arms Parleys

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—With the American delegation to the World Economic Conference in London on the high seas, President Roosevelt today was free for the moment to give more detailed attention to the subject of war debts, the settlement of which would unquestionably contribute more to the success of the London parleys than any one factor.

The situation as far as this Government is concerned can only be described as stationary. Roughly $144,000,000 is due in payments on June 15. France is still in arrears to the extent of $19,000,000 and has been given to understand that no negotiations looking toward any settlement will be considered until this past due obligation has been cleared up.

England, Italy and the other debtors who met their last installments are in a position to initiate discussions on their obligations to this country and the best possible means of amortizing them. But the failure of any of these nations to make concrete proposals leaves an impression here that default may be contemplated.

No Formal Offers Made

Where default is the intention it follows logically that there is no object in offering compensations to the United States for a reduction. They have nothing particularly to gain by bargaining when they intend to repudiate. Arguing inversely, it is felt in informed circles here that the absence of any direct offers is proof of the intention to default.

This is the most striking feature of the debt situation, i. e., that despite the long series of conferences held here recently there has been no formal proposal made by any of the debtor nations. France provides one exception to the extent that the French Ambassador has conveyed his country's willingness to make the deferred payment due last Dec. 15, but only on condition that President Roosevelt accords a moratorium on the June 15 payment.

Obviously this is impossible. Despite rumors here of a presidential plan to take the debt problem into his own hands when Congress is out of the way, the plain fact remains that a moratorium or a reduction in debt payments could not be granted to any of the debtors without action by Congress.

Hoover's Action Recalled

The only way in which Mr. Roosevelt could conclude any debt settlements when Congress was in adjournment would be to do as President Hoover did and obtain in advance the assurance of congressional leaders that they would ratify his action when they again assembled. For unless ratified by Congress no settlement would be binding.

It is still believed in well-informed congressional circles that Mr. Roosevelt intends to do just this thing. They expect him to take some action before June 15, which will encourage the debtor nations to pay something toward their installments due in order to avoid outright repudiation. Without infringing on the jurisdiction of Congress he could, for example, promise the debtors that if they would make their payments he would personally ask Congress to reconsider their position on a further settlement.

Nothing whatever is known of the President's actual intentions in this direction, but the mere logic of the situation would indicate that he is not going to sit idly by and permit outright repudiation and the resultant loss of bargaining power in the two international conferences now under way if there is anything he can do to prevent it.

The bargaining power of the debts is too valuable to the American delegations at London and Geneva to be given up without a fight.

Peace in World Trade And Stabilized Currency Sought by United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1—Four of the six members of the American delegation to the World Economic Conference are today on the high seas in the President Roosevelt, of the United States Lines, bound for London and hopeful that ways and means may be found for a lowering of trade barriers and for the stabilization of currency exchange when the powers get together at a round-table.

"The fact that the entire world is in a state of bitter economic war and all the world is at present functioning on an artificial basis, affords the strongest basis for an agreement among the countries to lower trade barriers and stabilize the currency exchange, with a corresponding restoration of international finance and trade," Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and head of the

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Japan Intimates Curtailment Of Emigration to Brazil

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Japanese emigration to Brazil may be greatly curtailed if present plans to colonize the republic of Manchoukuo materialize. From Tokyo word comes that the annual 26,000 Japanese allotment to Brazil may be reduced to a number approaching the almost negligible figure of the World War period. The significance of such a reduction is made clear by the 120,000 Japanese colonists and laborers reported to have already settled in Brazil and bringing about what the Brazilian press terms an "extremely grave situation."

Recently there appeared in Brazilian newspapers a statement to the effect that Brazilian Governments had never wished courageously to face a problem developing through the establishment on Brazilian soil of a race strange to the country's racial formation, and in such numbers as to have been permitted without method and without examination of consequences.

The organization of Japanese colonies, the press said, referring in particular to the regions watered by the Amazon River, could some day provoke serious international complications, since the defense of national sovereignty might become seriously hampered. The energetic qualities of the race and the fact that it does not mix well with other peoples was a further argument used against admitting Orientals.

Whether the last objection would hold is open to question, for already marriages between Brazilian women and Japanese colonists have occurred.

Possibly it is not generally realized that a quarter of a century has passed since Brazil first welcomed Japanese immigrants. However, figures prove that during 1908 some 781 Japanese men, women and children were shipped to Brazil by the Japanese Imperial Colonization Company and landed in the State of São Paulo. They came primarily as laborers to be followed by other groups, until, during the World War, immigration practically ceased. But in 1917 numerous Japanese colonization companies made arrangements through a Guild to send 5000 Orientals to São Paulo, annually. The agreement ran five years and was not renewed. Nevertheless, immigration carried on until 15,000 Japanese were entering Brazilian states each year.

Why the Japanese should have sought out Brazil in lieu of other Latin-American republics is not difficult to understand; Brazil was more than willing, at first, to receive them since labor was scarce.

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There's a Hiatus on Hemenway Street And Skippy's the Boy Who Put It There

Skippy has moved. Hemenway Street is empty.

A big van backed up to Skippy's house a few days ago and yawning windows now tell the story of vacant echoes within.

Hemenway Street, Boston, has watched Skippy grow into a round-faced, robust lad of five active years. Where he got his name the workers on the street do not recall. But they think it must have something to do with the tilt of Skippy's hat which, when he wears it, perches on the crown of his head like a sailor's pancake. Or it may be the youngster's similarity, in some respects, to Crosby's famous cartoon character.

The hat, by the way, was the reason that Skippy walked with his chin pulled in and his eyes on the ground.

This posture, however, would have been nothing more than a source of amusement to passers-by if Skippy were not a bubble of curiosity. He liked to inspect things and it was too bad for the hat when those things were above the casements of basement windows. Then, it always fell off with a jar that temporarily shocked Skippy out of his universe of imaginings into a world of stark realities.

But that was only for the moment. The next minute Skippy was back in his world of make-believe, singing at the top of his voice. No one knew the tune but Skippy. No one knew the words. But no one cared. The tones rolled out with an uncontrolled joy. Hemenway Street rushed to the windows and watched until the small bundle of sunshine reached the corner of Westland Avenue. There Skippy's world ended. Someone had taught the lad a lesson in highway safety, for seldom did he venture across the street without an escort.

Only the other day, probably even before Skippy knew that he was to move, he spent hours carrying, piece by piece, a collection of rubbish to one corner of his sidewalk playground. Could this have been a mobilization of knights in shining armor?

An unimaginative janitor scattered the pieces. Skippy stood on the curbing with a look on his face which said plainly, "Oh-well. How can a janitor be expected to understand?" Into the gutter went what even might have been a great castle in the making.

Was Skippy unhappy? Hardly. The song was still there. The sparkle in his eye was undimmed. In his make-believe world, he could at a moment's notice transform his dilapidated tricycle into a king's golden chariot.

But today the wind moans around curtainless windows. Skippy's parents have found another abode. Hemenway Street's loss is some other avenue's gain.

Men and Women Working in Unity Called New Order

Miss Kneubuhl Says Coöperation Has Taken Place of Competition

Coöperation rather than competition between men and women was the keynote of Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl's discussion, in an interview regarding the objectives of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, of which she is executive secretary. Miss Kneubuhl was in Boston to address the Boston branch last night on "The New Leadership."

"In 1920," Miss Kneubuhl said, "when American women got the vote, I used to go about the country telling people, 'This is woman's hour.' About five years ago I began saying that when woman is ready the world will call for her. In those early days many women jumped into the activities of organizations, and machinists within the political parties endeavored to exploit them. When they discovered they were being used and corruption prevailed they withdrew, convinced that they could not cope with the situation until they became better educated.

"Miss Perkins was not chosen as Secretary of Labor to satisfy the women's votes, but because there was a job which she could do better than any man the President could find. No man even with her training and background could handle the job as well, simply because she has no political history, no traditional handicaps, no allegiance to any faction within a political party."

The National Federation, Miss Kneubuhl said, adopted two years ago a ten-year objective of training women for leadership in economic thinking, with its social implications, an objective, she insisted, which will eventually provide to both men and women an opportunity to earn to the fullest capacity. The federation also, she added, has a public relations program which urges men and women of high ideals to employ scientific research and coöperate in carrying out specific projects for community benefit.

"Men," she explained, "are afraid of organized women, but they need not be. The old order, unfortunately, was based on competition, in business and in politics, but the new order is based on coöperation of men and women working together, whether in a home, between a man and his wife, in the schoolroom, the church, or the community. What the women should be most alert to is the danger of commercial exploitation.

"Women who wish to help in political affairs should study economics. If a herd of women merely imitate men we shall not make any advance, but if women will be themselves and initiate, inspire, uplift, leading the world away from false standards, then we shall get somewhere. It is really a fight between material things and spiritual values."

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Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Miss Emma Carlsund is the current exhibitor at the Copley Society. Her oils and water colors treat subjects ranging from portraiture to agreeable metropolitan scenes.

In portrayals Miss Carlsund conveys her model in the poetic mood characteristic of the romantic painters, a veiled, dreamlike depiction suggesting shapes and forms, but making no effort to gain a graphic, three-dimensional actuality. The decorative subjects, such as flowers, are treated in much the same way. Browns prevail, with other hues suggested.

Of particular interest are the aquarelles, which though diminutive in size are more stirring in content. Miss Carlsund made many sketches of Boston Common in which the winding pathways, the trees, the relaxing population figure in the subject matter. She has found just the right note in color and design, and established the atmosphere so familiar to Bostonians.

Grace Horne's Galleries

Another water colorist shows her work at Grace Horne's Galleries—Miss Katherine H. Sturgis. Her pictures are modest and distinguished, carefully planned, with spare though expressive brushwork which shows a preference for the whitish tones. Miss Sturgis's work is unmistakably aquarelle, not exchangeable at will with another medium.

At the same gallery there are shown reproductions of important paintings. The continually improving processes of reproduction make this mechanical print a more desirable thing. Refinements have been brought about which include the finer subtleties of tone and which—and this is more important—establish even the textural characteristics of the painting. There is no doubt that these reproductions gain by being shown singly, for in the aggregate they betray the mechanism, which of necessity must have uniformity.

The essence of fine art lies in the infinitesimal differences and the little personal accents and erratic touches. Happily this safeguards the artist from annihilation by the machine. Nevertheless, where originals are unavailable these reproductions may serve a valuable purpose, and incidentally give great pleasure to their owners.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

Torchlight Dance ..... Meyerbeer
"Rêve Angélique" ..... Rubinstein
Horn Quartet
"Tannhäuser," Overture ..... Wagner
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz ..... Volstedt
Songs of the Old Days
"The Prince of Pilsen," Selection ..... Luders
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Franklin D. Roosevelt," March ..... Woodin

Scottish Church Lifts Restrictions on Women

EDINBURGH, May 31 (AP)—The general assembly of the Church of Scotland gave qualified approval today to the admission of women to church offices.

The majority report of a committee appointed to study the question declared for the removal of the sex barrier so far as elderships are concerned. It suggested that the assembly ascertain the view of the church regarding the admission of women to the ministry.

Boston Relief Worker Honored by Colleagues

Recognition of the work of Mr. Richard Whitcomb in the United Boston Relief Campaign of 1932 and the Emergency Boston Relief Campaign of 1933 crystallized at a testimonial dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, yesterday, on the eve of his departure for western Massachusetts to take up new duties.

A silver bowl was presented to him by co-workers. Mr. Whitcomb's father, Judge George H. Whitcomb, a native of Boston, who has lived in Topeka, Kan., for many years, returned "home" to attend the dinner to his son. Mr. C. F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston and chairman of the 1932 campaign, presided.

Events Tonight

Presentation by Boston Square and Compass Club of musical comedy, "Sonia, the Russian Girl," benefit Order of DeMolay, Repertory Theater, 8.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 11 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Meeting, Middlesex County Bee Association, talk and motion pictures, Concord, 8.

University Club: Dinner, Teachers' College, 6:30.

Program in honor of Viscount Kikujiro, member of Japanese privy council: Dinner given by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, president Japan Society of Boston, Union Club, 7; reception by Japan Society of Boston, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 8:30.

Presentation of operetta, "The Japanese Girl," by Glee Club of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Dwight Hall, school building, Watertown, 8:15.

Dance recital by Miss Dorothy Thuringer and company, Elizabeth Peabody Play House, 8.

Presentation of "The Colter's Saturday Night" by Scotch Players, vestry, Brookline Baptist Church, 8.

Concert by Belmont Choral Society, Belmont Town Hall, 8:15.

Pianoforte recital by Miss Hazel S. Tompers, New England Conservatory of Music graduate, Brown Hall, 8:15.

Presentation of play, "A Prince to Order," by Lesley School seniors, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8.

Demonstration of airbrush work in commercial art by Mr. Louis Chiaramonte, Loew's Theaters staff artist, New England School of Art, Boston, 7.

The Dance

Peabody Playhouse—Dorothy Thuringer, dancer, 8:30.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m.; "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Annual street parade and review, Boston school cadets, start at Boston English High School, 9:30; march through downtown streets.

Boston Emergency Relief day: Starts 12 noon and continues until noon Saturday; parade of Boston school cadets' bands, after finish of cadets' street parade.

Class Day, Lesley School, Cambridge, all day.

Brookline garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 2 to 6: gardens of Mrs. Lars Anderson, Avon Street; Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Allandale Road, and Mrs. Henry G. Lapham, 514 Warren Street.

Annual garden fête, benefit Cambridge Neighborhood House, Longfellow estate, Brattle Street, Cambridge, 2:30 to 11; presentation of "Alice in Wonderland" by young players from Cambridge Neighborhood House, 4:30.

Formal dedication and reception of Dickens Room, Parker House, auspices Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, 3 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to tapestries, by Mr. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Stamp Club, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4.

University Club: Luncheon, Kappa Sigma, 12:30.

Theaters

Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 6:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m.; "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

The Children's Art Centre, 36 Rutland Street—Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 17.

Copley Society, 396 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford. June 5-16.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions; Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two Eighteenth Century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosan and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Reproductions of paintings. Water colors by Katherine H. Sturgis. Through June 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight; Friday fair, slightly warmer; moderate northerly winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and continued cool, possibly rain on Cape tonight; Friday fair and slowly rising temperature in interior.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in interior.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler in southeast portion tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in interior.

Vermont: Fair tonight; slowly rising temperature Friday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Friday fair.

Connecticut: Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in interior.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Shifting north winds and weather overcast tonight and Friday, probably rain over central portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	72	Montreal	48	66
Bismarck	66	92	Nantucket	56	64
Boston	56	66	New Orleans	74	90
Buffalo	54	80	New York	56	74
Calgary	38	60	Norfolk, Va.	62	74
Charleston	64	82	North Platte	66	90
Chicago	62	68	Philadelphia	60	76
Cincinnati	58	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	98
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh	56	66
Eastport, Me.	54	56	Portland, Me.	56	62
Hatteras	70	78	Raleigh	62	78
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m., May 31)	72	78	St. Louis	66	80
			St. Paul	64	78
Helena, Mont.	54	78	Salt Lake City	62	86
Huron, S. D.	66	90	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	72	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	78
Kansas City	72	82	Seattle	46	60
Key West	82	88	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	60	74
Memphis	70	82	Wichita, Kan.	64	86
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	66	78

A—8 a. m., June 1.
B—Maximum May 31.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:04 p. m., Friday 6:23 a. m. Height of tides 8.6 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Co-Chairman of Fête To Aid Settlement House

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach
MRS. CHARLES ALMY JR.

Taxicab Bill Moves Forward in Senate

A bill under which all taxicabs in Boston must be certified by the Public Utilities Commission was advanced yesterday to a third reading in the Senate. Advocacy of the measure proceeded on the assumption that its enactment would get the Boston Elevated out of the "red" as well as protect taxicab operators from "junk cars" carrying six or seven people for 50 cents in competition with the elevated cars and the established taxicabs.

The House Rules Committee yesterday considered suspending the rules to permit action at this session on a measure to appoint a committee for the investigation of wages paid women and minors in factories. Mr. Raymond F. O'Connell, representative from Springfield, told of the increase in "sweatshops" and the existence of exorbitantly low rates of pay.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed a bill permitting trustees of the Boston Metropolitan District to buy refunding bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway, totaling $5,098,000, of which $3,000,000 of the annual issue are due today.

At the Pops

Danza Gitana

The latest novelty to embellish the Pops was the Gypsy Night, given for the first time last evening. Guests were invited to wear Gypsy costumes, and a few of them did. The balcony was decorated with Gypsy emblems and gay bunting. The hall was packed.

The program drew largely from those good old specialists in Hungarian music, Brahms and Liszt.

The high light of the occasion was the solo playing of a cimbalom by Miss Elsie Patay. According to Grove, "cimbalom" is the Magyar name for "dulcimer," the prototype of the pianoforte. It is like a baby piano without keys. It is struck with hammers. Miss Patay, looking in her picturesque Hungarian costume as if she derived as directly from Budapest as her instrument, gave a remarkable performance, achieving wonderful nuances of dynamics from the strange, rippling, metallic tones. The selections consisted of an arrangement by the player from Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodies" and "Two Guitars" from a Russian folk song. The orchestra restfully joined her in Liszt's "Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody."

Miss Lefa Lavanoff, accompanied by the orchestra, gave two Spanish Gypsy Dances, in costume—"Mirando a España" and "La Gitana Cairelès (Jota Aragonaise)"—followed by an encore number.

The rest of the program was comprised of Brahms's "Fifth Hungarian Dance"; "Gypso Rondo," Haydn; "Hungarian Gypsy Dance," Nachez; Selections from "The Fortune Teller," Herbert; the Aragonaise, Intermezzo and Gypsy Dance from "Carmen"; "Play, Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza," Kalman, and Hungarian Csardas, "Ghost of the Warrior," Grossman. M. L.

Neighborhood House In Cambridge to Hold Merry Garden Fête

The pleasant grounds of the Craigie-Longfellow House will again be the scene of merriment and fun, tomorrow afternoon and evening, when a garden fête is held for the benefit of the Cambridge Neighborhood House, one of the oldest settlement houses in America. The children of this home will produce scenes from "Alice in Wonderland." From 2:30 to 11 p. m. there will be a varied program of entertainment, including a Punch and Judy show, pony rides for the children, and dancing.

The Stratford Club of Cambridge, under the direction of Mrs. Pinckney Holbrook, will present scenes from "The Tempest."

It was in 1878 that Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw purchased the Alexander Dickinson house and established there the neighborhood work with mothers and young children who had suffered through the steady encroachment of industry on Cambridgeport countryside and consequent restriction of opportunity. Today this Neighborhood House is carrying along the tradition of hospitality which grew up 50 years ago as the result of Mrs. Shaw's humanitarian labors.

Mrs. Charles Almy Jr., co-chairman of the fête, is largely responsible for the arrangement of what promises to be a most enjoyable program.

Buck Returned To Jail

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Kenneth Buck, accused of kidnaping 10-year-old Peggy McMath, was back in a jail cell today after three days at the Brid[illegible]water hospital, where physicians ruled him sane. His trial will open June 12.

Road Versus Rail Issue Intensified In British India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A great opening up of India's land-locked spaces is expected here as a result of transport developments necessitated by the road versus rail question, which is now recognized here as a major problem. Need for both road and rail transport systems was recently stressed by the Earl of Willingdon, Governor-General, opening an all-India conference. Its members include railway experts, representatives who can speak with authority on roads, and spokesmen for the motorcar and motor transport industries.

British India, and only in a lesser degree the Indian states which are interlaced with it, are spread with a network of railways. There are several thousand miles of main trunk lines and linked with them thousands more of "feeder lines." The main lines and some of their branches are built on a gauge of 5ft. 4in. The lesser lines are on meter gauge. There are some on 2ft. 6in. gauge.

And now there has arisen a problem in the shape of competition with the railways of the motor car, the bus and the truck. The railways, in which there is invested between £700,000,000 and £800,000,000 of British capital, are feeling the rivalry.

Roads were made before railways were built and often the railways were aligned so as to improve the communications which the roads already provided. This has resulted in parallel competition between railway and road motor.

Fortunately, the problem is comparatively new in India, and timely adjustments are confidently expected to stabilize the transport system.

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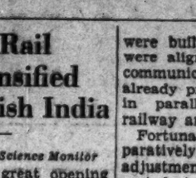
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Fuller Reënters And Gives State Politics a Jolt

Announcement of His Candidacy Changes Picture Overnight

The political picture in Massachusetts has been changed overnight by the announcement of Mr. Alvin T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, that he is a fully fledged candidate for the Republican nomination for the place he held less than six years ago.

Until late yesterday Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, was the unopposed candidate in the Republican Party for the Governorship. The disclosure in the course of the United States Senate's Morgan inquiry that Mr. Bacon had been one of the "favored" customers of that great financial organization, proved to be all the opportunity that Mr. Fuller had been awaiting prior to launching his candidacy.

Always a front ranker among progressive Republicans, Mr. Fuller gives as his compelling reason for stalking to the front of the political stage, the Morgan firm favors to Mr. Bacon, declaring that no candidate with such a business connection can be elected to place in Massachusetts. The label of "conservative," Mr. Fuller says, destroys Mr. Bacon's chances for election in this State, hence the Fuller candidacy.

This change in the primary campaign of the Republican Party necessarily affects vitally the Democratic situation. Gov. Joseph B. Ely has allowed the fact to seep out that he, under no circumstances, would be a candidate for a third term as Governor. It has been understood by the Governor's friends that he is desirous of resuming his law practice and attend to his own financial affairs, which have been neglected during his official career.

But this picture is changing too, and the political allies of Mr. Ely are declaring that he may have to reënter the lists whether he desire or no. They hold that he is stronger than his party now and that Massachusetts can be held by the Democrats if he is a candidate for reelection against a Republican Party riven by the political rivalry of Messrs. Bacon and Fuller.

Mr. Fuller's announcement of his determination to leave private life and reënter politics came fast upon the publication of the Bacon-Morgan commercial relations. Frankly, almost bluntly, Mr. Bacon had earlier in the day announced the fact that the Bacon family for scores of years had been clients of the House of Morgan and that a brother-in-law was a partner in that concern.

Whimsically, Mr. Fuller, never an organization Republican, discussed the effect of the new preprimary law upon his candidacy. He expressed his determination to be a candidate at the party primaries, regardless of the result of the preprimary contest. And the organization chieftains of the Republican Party know full well that Mr. Fuller usually does what he says he will do.

A queer twist given affairs by the Fuller candidacy is the position of Mr. Joseph E. Warner, at present Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. It has been the belief of many of Mr. Warner's friends that next year he will seek the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship, a position he lost some 10 years ago to Mr. Fuller in a contest which resulted in a slander suit brought by Mr. Warner against Mr. Fuller.

Politics make strange bedfellows and in the passing years Mr. Fuller and Mr. Warner have resumed more pleasant relations with the result that speculation as to a Fuller-Warner Republican ticket is not so out of the question as it might have been five years ago. But Mr. Warner's friends say that any such speculation is premature and will be until Mr. Fuller and Mr. Bacon shall have fought out their political ambitions at the Republican primary polls next year.

Poetry Prizes Won By College Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 1—Three prizes given annually by Mount Holyoke College have just been awarded. The first, the Irene Glascock Memorial Poetry Prize of $100 for the best original verse, and for which undergraduates from Amherst, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wheaton compete, was won for the second successive year by Miss Virginia Hamilton of Montclair, now in her senior year at Mount Holyoke. Second prize in this contest was awarded to Mr. Kimball Flaccus of Dartmouth, who won the prize in 1931.

Miss Louise Porter of Hagerstown, Md., a member of the junior class at Mount Holyoke, won the Kathryn McFarland Award of $75. This prize is an award "for the best piece of creative writing, whether prose or verse."

The Sigma Theta Chi Prize of $50, won last year by Miss Porter, was this year divided between Miss Mathilda L. Reinhardt of Rochester and Miss Catherine A. Swartz of Brooklyn. Miss Reinhardt, member of the senior class and an honor student in English, and Miss Swartz, a junior, were also prize winners last year.

Harvard Awards Prizes to Graduates

Award of 18 fellowships and scholarships for graduate study to students of Harvard University, was announced today at University Hall. The awards total $27,600, or an average of about $1500. Most of the fellowships are for study abroad, and cover a wide range of subjects.

Among the principal awards are two Edward R. Bacon Scholarships, each for a period of two years, providing for the study of painting in Europe. They were granted this year to Morton C. Bradley Jr. '33 of Arlington, Massachusetts, now a student of fine arts; and Myrwyn L. Eaton of Strawberry Point, Iowa, a third-year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Five fellowships were awarded by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, established in 1928 for teaching and research in the language, literature, history and art of China and Japan. Holders of the awards are Deerk Bodde of Rochester, N. Y.; Herlee G. Creel, Peiping, China; Kwoh-ting Wang of Nanking, China; Edwin O. Reischauer, Tokyo, Japan, and Laurence C. Sickman of Denver, Col.

German Lecturer Seeks Release on 'Habeas Writ'

Judge A. K. Cohen, counsel for Dr. Joao Frederico Normano, whose extradition has been asked by Germany to face a criminal charge there, yesterday sought a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal Court in Boston to obtain Dr. Normano's release. Prior to his arrest last January, Dr. Normano was a lecturer at Harvard University.

The petition will be heard before Judge James A. Lowell next Monday. Judge Lowell won national attention by a recent decision in which he approved the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus for George Crawford, a Negro, wanted to face a murder charge in Virginia. The State of Massachusetts already had approved Crawford's return to Virginia but counsel appealed to the federal courts on the ground that his constitutional rights were jeopardized.

Mrs. Tillinghast Wires Resignation

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, District Commissioner of Immigration at Boston since her appointment by President Coolidge in 1927, yesterday telegraphed her resignation to Washington. Her action was taken in response to a telephone call from the Department of Labor, which notified her that her resignation was immediately in order.

While Mrs. Tillinghast has expected for some time that she would be removed by the present Administration in favor of a Democratic appointee, the suddenness of the order from Washington came as a distinct surprise. At the time of her receipt of the message Mrs. Tillinghast was preparing to attend an annual conference of immigration commissioners at the national capital.

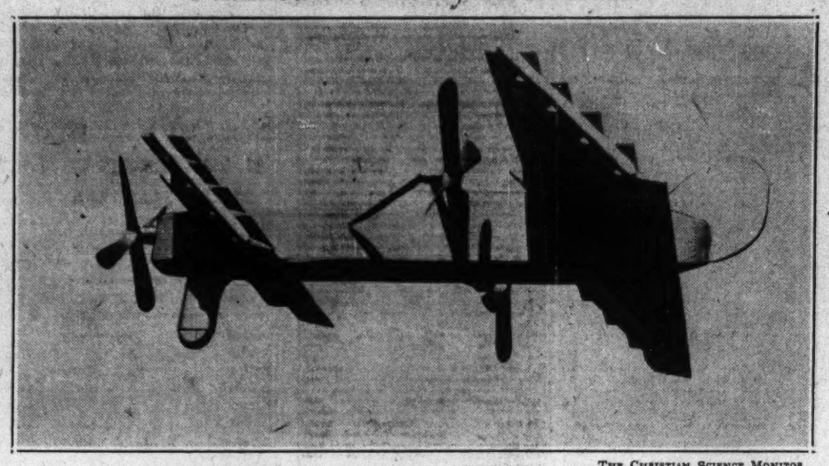
Before leaving her office in East Boston, Mrs. Tillinghast said that she did not know the name of her successor, and commented on the irregularity of the proceedings.

Motorists Urged to Block Heavier Gasoline Tax

Motorists should unite, now, if ever, in protest against the three-quarter cent increase in the 1-cent federal gasoline tax, the Boston Automobile Club, local unit of the American Automobile Association, urged in a statement issued last night. Automobilists are asked to request their Representatives and Senators in Washington to vote agaist any additional federal gasoline tax.

The proposed increase is contained in the industrial recovery bill. If passed, it would raise the combined Massachusetts and federal tax to 4¾ cents, equivalent to a sale tax of more than 100 per cent on the net wholesale price of gasoline. The increase, it was estimated, would cost Massachusetts motorists $61,947,285 for the entire 15-year amortization period covered by the bill, while under this measure as amended by the House, Massachusetts would receive only $7,756,176 for road construction.

Planned on 'Safety First' Basis



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model of Multiple-Plane Invented by Thomas A. E. Lake.

Any Back Yard Will Do for Airplane That Alights on the Ground Like a Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, Conn.—The inhabitants of this quiet Connecticut town will tell you that the Lakes have at the rear of their spacious white colonial mansion, off the green, a large experimental workshop and research laboratory where they are always "up to some new contraption."

Here Mr. Thomas A. Edison Lake—fourth generation of a continuous line of engineering specialists, son of Mr. Simon Lake, the noted submarine inventor, and namesake of Edison—has been working out new ideas in mechanical devices, a pontoon-hydroplane speed boat recently exhibited at the New York Motorboat Show, and a flying machine which, it is claimed, will do away with the need for special airports and landing fields.

With the recent announcement that a patent had been granted to "Tom" Lake for his flying machine, it was disclosed that he has been secretly experimenting with planes of various types for nearly a quarter-century. He says that throughout this period he has been motivated by the desire to design one which would stress safety and general utility, and which would make flying truly popular.

In an endeavor to correct this deficiency, he has designed an even keel, multiple-plane flying machine which will permit the operator to rise in the air from his own back yard or house-top, fly where he will, hover in mid-air, and make a safe, cushioned vertical landing anywhere he chooses. Witnesses of the demonstration of the test model express confidence in its practicability.

Structurally, the machine is of the powered-glider type. The basic idea involved is "controlled directional air flow." Three groups of wings are so placed that they intercept the airflow, slip-stream, from propellers in front of each group. Instead of having the wings driven through the air to attain lift, air is forced against the staggered or step-like wings, the supporting surfaces of which are all within the flow of air from the propellers.

Each wing group is adjustable individually or with the other groups.

The plane has great hovering power, and the ability to turn while hovering as well as when under headway by means of vertical steering rudders operating within the slip-stream of the propellers. Another important safety feature is the fact that the machine is fool-proof; elements inherent in its stability prevent stunting of any kind. In case of motor failure, the plane automatically assumes a safe gliding angle, then checks its landing speed by "banking" its wings as if it were a bird.

Japanese Delegates Reach Boston Today

Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, chief delegate of Japan to the World Economic Conference in London, will arrive in Boston this afternoon. With him are Mr. K. Horinouchi, consul general; Mr. Kosaku Midzusawa, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington; and Mr. Uzuhiko Usami and Mr. Kenichiro Tokio, secretaries to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. The Viscount and his party are en route to the Economic Conference.

Passage of Budget Helps Paris Cabinet On Foreign Policies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 1—The Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, today won a strong political position for his Cabinet in view of current international negotiations by obtaining passage through Parliament of the French budget bill.

While the official arrival of June was postponed nearly nine hours, the Chamber finally voted for the budget measure by 379 for to 145 against, giving the Government a comfortable majority. M. Daladier put a question of confidence in both houses on the thorniest point, the proposal of the Socialists to establish a petroleum monopoly. A compromise was finally reached, setting up a commission to study possible means of realizing such a state monopoly.

The four-power pact continues to be the center of interest here. While Nationalist papers continue their denunciations of the agreement, M. Leon Blum today announced that the pact as now constituted would have the support of the Socialists, and M. Edouard Herriot, who has been inclined to look with disfavor on the pact, admitted today that France could hardly refuse to sign it, now that all its reservations have been accepted by the other powers.

Amphibions as Taxis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Transfers direct to the world's fair by air may be obtained by those who fly here for the exposition in land planes. A taxi service has started operations, with 10 twin-motored Sikorsky amphibions. The ships alight on land at the Municipal Airport, and on water at the fair grounds, at the south end of the lagoon near the Travel and Transport Building. Air rides are also offered by sea planes from the lagoon. Hospitality of the water landing facilities is extended to visiting sea planes.

More Education On International Lines Advocated

Angell Tells All Peoples Association It Will Curb Nationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — International education was urged to overcome excess nationalism by Sir Norman Angell, British economist, at a recent meeting of the All Peoples Association here. Sir Norman blamed excess of nationalism for the economic and financial collapse of the world.

The kind of education given at present does not help us to perceive the essential conditions that make for peace, or the nature of the world in which we live, continued Sir Norman. For the last 10 years the economists have been urging the governments of the world to scale down or wipe out reparations and debts, and to have lower tariffs. Education must teach that the vast sums involved in debts or reparations can only be paid in goods or services. This must be taught in a way that millions can grasp.

The use of international textbooks for the teaching of history, literature and other subjects were urged by Sir Norman to develop an appreciation for the achievements of other countries. These books should be compiled by economists, whose interests and policies were based on building up rather than on exaggerations; on brotherhood, rather than nationalism.

Insuranshares Certificates

NEW YORK, June 1—Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., for the four months ended April 30 shows net assets, at market value April 30 of $2,962743, or $3.31 a share on 894,539 no-par shares, compared with $3,139,430, or $3.51 a share Dec. 31, 1932.

. . . OF SEAS AND SHIPS AND SEALING-WAX

It's time to think of other things—to get away from the work-a-day world and all its problems. Come down soon. Play golf. Take a brisk canter along the shore. Dance a bit. Play a bit. Enjoy the friendly atmosphere of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Economical rates. American and European plans. *Christian Science church in our block.*

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
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. . and now, for your convenience,

A Full Banking Service BY MAIL

In keeping with our desire to be of ever greater helpfulness to the community, Morris Plan inaugurates a new service for the individual who finds it more convenient to transact certain types of business by mail.

A special department has been formed which will handle every step of a Morris Plan loan, from application to full repayment, entirely by mail.

Without losing a minute's time from important duties, you may now obtain immediate cash to meet your requirements, in amounts from $250 to $5,000.

A Morris Plan co-maker or collateral loan may be arranged, with convenient monthly payments, over a period of time best suited to your needs.

The cost of Morris Plan Banking Service—the regular banking discount of 6% and a moderate service fee—has been proven sound and fair over a period of 18 years.

The MORRIS PLAN CO. OF NEW YORK

Main Office THE MORRIS PLAN 33 W. 42nd St.

Our Main Office has a Special Loan Department for Women.

11 OTHER CONVENIENT OFFICES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

LARGEST INDUSTRIAL BANKING COMPANY

THE MORRIS PLAN CO. OF N. Y.
33 W. 42nd St., New York City

Gentlemen: Kindly send me application form for ☐ collateral ☐ co-maker loan. (check one). I incur no obligation.

Amount_____

Name _____

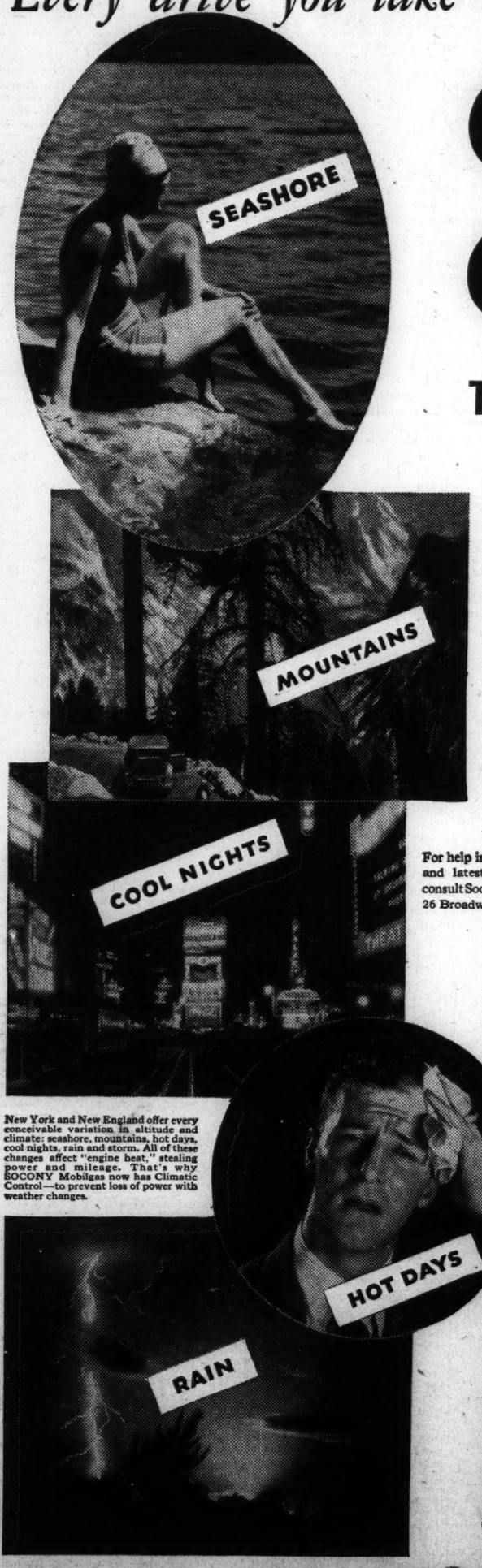
Address_____ M M

Every drive you take in Soconyland proves you need

CLIMATIC CONTROL

Originated by Socony-Vacuum

TO PREVENT POWER LOSS



New York and New England offer every conceivable variation in altitude and climate: seashore, mountains, hot days, cool nights, rain and storm. All of these changes affect "engine heat," stealing power and mileage. That's why SOCONY Mobilgas now has Climatic Control—to prevent loss of power with weather changes.

CHANGE—CHANGE—CHANGE! Hot, cold, sun, storm. Mountain height, sea level. Dry air, damp air. Tough pull or easy jaunt. You meet some of these changes every time you drive in Soconyland. And all these changing conditions affect "engine heat," to which gasoline is extremely sensitive.

That is why Socony-Vacuum has developed Climatic Control. This exclusive new feature adapts the new Socony Mobilgas to every variation of "engine heat," every change in weather and altitude. It gives you one uniformly high level of performance.

More, the new Socony Mobilgas has the highest anti-knock you have ever been able to get at the regular price.

Fill your tank with SOCONY Mobilgas with Climatic Control. Your car will prove our claims. That's why we say, "Buy it once, and you will buy it again!"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

For help in planning your trips and latest road information, consult Socony Touring Service, 26 Broadway, New York City.

GUM-FREE—The new Socony Mobilgas is gum-free. You avoid the annoyance and expense resulting from gum-sticking valves and other parts.

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A NEW NAME
A NEW IDEA
A NEW VALUE
SOCONY SERVICE
For your convenience, protection and safety, Socony men give cheerfully and promptly these services, among others:
YOUR TIRES INFLATED
. . . to prevent premature wear, "shimmying," and skidding.
YOUR OIL CHECKED
. . . to make sure your engine is properly protected.
YOUR WINDSHIELD CLEANED
. . . to prevent accidents resulting from a cloudy windshield.
YOUR RADIATOR CHECKED
. . . to save you costly engine wear and repair caused by overheating.
AS FAST AS IT IS THOROUGH

HIGHEST ANTI-KNOCK AT THE REGULAR PRICE

Japan Intimates Curtailment Of Emigration to Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

If the same labor problem bothered the other Latin-American nations it did not, except in the case of Peru, help to open the doors to citizens from the Mikado's kingdom. Peru, today, according to reliable figures has 20,000 Japanese. Brazil has 120,000—many of them as tenants or land-owning farmers "assisted by certain amounts of capital from the Japanese Government."

It may be this considerable number of Orientals, or it may be the aftermath of the economic upset that included Brazil in its world-wide sweep, that has started the Brazilian press to clamoring for restricted immigration. Yet, whatever is the reason, the objections are not unfamiliar, for, by turning back the newspaper files, similar warnings of the "grave consequences" to follow Japanese colonization will be discovered. And, incidentally, the report that Japan may divert immigration to Manchoukuo is the second time within 25 years that the Nipponese Government has declared its intention to withdraw official support from colonization schemes in Brazil.

Former Protests Recalled

That the Japanese Government should have come out with the Manchoukuo colonization idea almost simultaneously with the warning of the Brazilian press against further, unchecked Japanese immigration may be only a coincidence. However, it should not be forgotten that a few years ago when similar warnings appeared in the Brazilian newspapers the Japanese Government refused further support to colonization schemes in countries unfriendly to Japanese settlers. Whether the present reported Manchoukuo plan is merely another occasion for the Japanese Kingdom to express dissatisfaction remains to be found out.

If the files are correct, Japan, during 1924, was almost asked by the Brazilian press to keep its citizens at home. The statement was made, and repeated, that the Brazilian Government did not actually encourage the entry of unrestricted immigration. And it was shown that whatever encouragement had been offered had come from the State of São Paulo. Probably some of this was true, but in fairness to that State it should be explained that its Secretary of Agriculture declared that, while the Japanese had a temporary value, they should not be encouraged to arrive in too great quantities.

It was in April, 1924, that the Jornal do Brasil, a Rio de Janeiro paper, came out with a severe criticism against Japanese colonization plans in Brazil. Among its objections it listed their dangerous competition to native labor and the fact that the Japanese did not assimilate with Brazilians. And to clinch the argument it showed that the Japanese concentrated in centers that become objectionably powerful. Some time about that period another paper suggested the possibility of a Japanese naval base off the coast of the State of Para. Then, as today, the thought must have sounded curiously imaginative.

At that time official figures gave the number of Japanese settlers as 40,000. They were distributed in the Riberao Valley of Southern São Paulo, in certain sections of São Paulo city and on the coffee plantations, and in the State of Matto Grosso.

Heavy Production Shown

The Riberao Valley of the State of São Paulo welcomed its first Japanese settlers during 1916. The soil was rich and well adapted for cultivation, while communication had been established with the outer world. Land was unusually cheap and, later, statistics showed that the Japanese settler and his family could produce—on a given area of land—10 times as much in crops a year as a Brazilian could turn out.

São Paulo, the city, came in touch with the Japanese about the same time as the State. Here, unlike any other section of Brazil, the Japanese flocked in rapidly increasing numbers. Soon they became a factor to be "seriously considered," for they participated in the advantages of a city expanding year by year.

Matto Grosso, the State, admitted Japanese settlers not long after they began arriving in Brazil. Whether São Paulo was more to the Oriental's liking, or whether he found the city of São Paulo more attractive, official records do not explain. However, Matto Grosso, an inland country, for some reason or other played second fiddle to its neighbor.

That these three sections of Brazil should have gone on month after month building up a Japanese population, and should have failed to envisage what such immigration might mean to the republic, seems, in light of the reported present-day objections, almost impossible. Yet, that apparently was the case and the Brazilian Government, while manifesting a slight uneasiness, seemingly offered no particular opposition to an increasing number of Oriental immigrants.

"Qualms" Felt by States

When 1923 came along Brazil saw the United States beginning to exclude Japanese along the western coast. One year later, according to reliable information, the Brazilian states began to feel "certain qualms" about the ease with which the Japanese colonized. Perhaps had it not been for the 1923 earthquake in Japan, Brazil might have shut down a little on Oriental immigration. It did not do so, however, and the Japanese Osaka Mainichi Publishing Company conceived the idea of more extensive colonization to include many of the Japanese that the earthquake had made destitute.

The company announced that Japan was overpopulated and that the only means for solving the problem lay in immigration. "Since there is a country (Brazil)," it announced, "opening its doors to us, and since the Brazilian population is sparse, it is natural that we should promote immigration for the mutual benefit of both countries."

Simultaneously with the announcement an advertisement appeared in a newspaper of Nagasaki, Japan, saying that immigrant families were wanted for overseas work in Brazil, and that the Nagasaki Development Company would assist families in the matter of embarkation, railway fares, and other charges incident to the voyage to South America.

In 1924 the Japanese press announced that the Brazilian Government had sold a tract of 30,000 acres, 200 miles from the city of São Paulo, to what was known as the Shinano Immigration Society. The press stated that there was an intention to establish a Japanese village in Brazil. The idea, however, did not have the full support of the Japanese Government. Two schools of thought were at work: one, favoring the flow of immigration toward territories under the direct control of the Japanese Government; the other, anxious that immigration should go overseas to Brazil, or at least to South America.

Rich Soil of Brazil Won

In the end the South American area won: the harsh climate of northern Japan was given as one reason for this victory; another was that Korea did not appeal because of its poor soil, and a third reason was that South Manchuria aroused no excitement because Chinese competition was too great a handicap there. Therefore immigration to Brazil got under way until, during 1925, about 60,000 Japanese settlers had landed.

Up to this time not much attention had been given to the possible colonization of the upper Amazon River. That section of Brazil was not as well known as it is today. In 1925, however, a commission arrived in Para, from Japan, to explore this vast territory. Nearly a year later information came to light that Japanese cotton interests had undertaken to investigate "Brazil's offer of 12,500,000 acres of land." The Japanese Ambassador to Brazil went to Para to "come to terms with the Government." Meanwhile, the British press commented upon the opportunity offering many interesting possibilities, and declared that "those who sympathize with Japan in the restriction placed by so many white countries against her emigrants welcome with hopefulness this new outlet placed at her disposal."

During April, 1926, a party, of which the Japanese Ambassador was a member, traveled into the Amazon Valley, visited the Rio Negro, and returned to Para in May. Information was given out that the President of the State of Amazonas, the northernmost state of Brazil, was anxious to obtain colonization by agriculturists. His chief interest was said to be rice. He had given 2,500,000 acres of land to the Brazilian Government, if published information was true.

Press Agitation Aroused

This started the Brazilian press "agitating" again. It declared that the Brazilian Government had become skeptical of Oriental colonization and that it was taking cognizance of further settlements. The press further declared that the Government was to abandon official interest in such schemes. If the reports were merely rumors, and thus far that is what they appear to have been, their influence upon the Japanese Government was most unexpected. Japan announced that it formally abandoned all plans involving the assistance of immigrants to countries where such immigrants were not welcome to the governments and to the peoples.

Brazilian rumors and Japanese abandonments, however, had no effect upon Japanese immigration, for on Aug. 11, 1928, the South American Development Company, with Mr. Hachiro Fukuhara as president, was organized. This was to become one of the great Japanese colonization successes. At first, the Japanese of southern São Paulo objected to the idea. They maintained that the state did not require both a northern and southern colonization, and, since the Development Company's project included that section along the Amazon River, the Sao Paulo Japanese of the south believed that it would fail. Nevertheless, the plan materialized, and perhaps, for no other reasons than it proposed to:

1. Promote friendly relations with Brazil.
2. Make the first attempt to explore a hitherto untapped treasure.
3. Demonstrate the adaptability of the Japanese to establish peaceful settlements for the benefit of the Amazon district and the state.

Tropical Jungle Settled

Two years passed rapidly by. The tropical jungle was conquered and a settlement started. The Japanese succeeded where native Brazilians had failed in the past. Today, in an area once so overgrown that no person could even hope to penetrate without the aid of a machete, more than 60 miles of well-constructed roadway has been laid. Near it a Japanese village has taken shape, with 170 individual cottages and 10 apartment houses. Two schools are maintained under the supervision of Japanese schoolmasters. Some 207 children attend. The Portuguese language is taught, for some day these Japanese youngsters are to become "good Brazilian citizens."

The Japanese situation in Brazil belongs to that South American country and to no one else. That Japanese can undersell Brazilian citizens is the Brazilian Government's lookout. That a foreign element should be willing to work, when it works as laborers or on the farms, for less pay than Brazilians will accept, that they should be willing to cultivate lands that the Brazilian refuses to tackle, and that the Japanese scrupulously saves nearly all that he earns or makes, is Brazil's problem, too.

While very little money is reported being spent by Japanese colonists in Brazil, the Japanese are unquestionably developing land that might otherwise have remained jungle indefinitely. And, further, the time will probably come, either through the spending of money now so carefully saved, or through taxes, when substantial return of income should be Brazil's consolation, if it requires one.

It may be, as newspaper reports state, that Japan will turn its attention in the near future to the colonization of the Republic of Manchoukuo, but that Japan has any intention of wholly abandoning further immigration to Brazil is an idea seemingly too illogical for consideration.

"Are *your* prices going to be higher?"

That's a question we now hear in our stores every day.

Our answer is: our early buying when things were low is at least taking care of the present.

Our current prices are lower in many cases than replacement costs would permit right now.

Indeed, with our finger on the pulse of all markets that have to do with clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes, we cannot emphasize too strongly the advantages that liberal and early preparations now mean to friends and customers outfitting here.

"A dollar's worth and a little bit more for every dollar spent in our stores" was never more truly spoken.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty St. / Warren St. — 13th St. / 35th St.
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NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Museum Acquires Model Of Famous Clipper Ship

The working model from which Donald McKay constructed the Great Republic, one of his famous clipper ships built at East Boston, has been added to the J. Templeman Coolidge collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The great shipbuilder himself constructed this beautiful half-model which has come to the museum as a bequest from Mary Albena Bodamer, daughter of McKay.

The Great Republic was built in 1853 and at that time was the largest and most powerful ship afloat. It was constructed for $300,000. On Dec. 26, 1853, it was badly damaged by fire at New York. After it was rebuilt, it made its maiden voyage in February, 1855, from Sandy Hook to Land's End in 13 days. It was lost in 1872 off the coast of Bermuda. A rare contemporary model of a French frigrate of 1770-80, the gift of Mr. Coolidge, also has been added to the collection.

Children's Museum to Hold Annual 'Commencement'

Recognition will be given to boys and girls of the Children's Museum of Boston for outstanding accomplishments of the year at the annual Recognition Day to be held on the museum lawn, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, on Saturday from 2 to 4:30 p. m. This is the annual museum "Commencement" and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, museum treasurer, will bring the greetings of the Board of Trustees.

For the first time, the grand award for the largest number of credits earned at the museum will be presented by Miss Mildred E. Manter, museum director. She will also present other prizes, including awards for perfect attendance, special club awards, honor certificates for reading, state reading certificates, "Jimmy Grosbeak" buttons, diplomas, pins and medals. Preceding the award ceremony each club will have its own booth in which to demonstrate the handicraft work done during the year.

Annual Masonic Conclave Closes at Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—This city was the scene of the annual election of officers of all the grand bodies of York Rite Masonry. The Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, elected Mr. J. Loyd Head of Jacksonville Grand Master.

At the eighty-seventh annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Dr. R. P. Buckmaster of Orlando was elected Grand High Priest. With the election and installation of Mr. Riley J. McMaster of Tampa as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Florida, the thirty-ninth annual conclave of Knights Templar came to a close.

Whisky Still Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Although 3.2 beer is sold legally in Raleigh, there has been no letup in the enforcement of laws against such intoxicating liquors as are still banned by state laws. An 80-gallon capacity whisky still, in full operation in the basement of a residence in one of the most prominent sections of the city, within a mile of the State House, was captured by officers and the alleged owners placed under bond for trial.

New Commissioner of Education Asserts Faith in Public School

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood
DR. GEORGE F. ZOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 1—With his appointment as United States Commissioner of Education confirmed, Dr. George F. Zook, president of Akron University, expressed his faith in the "American ideal of a free public education for everyone to the limits of his capacity and talents."

"One of the greatest problems of education is the preparation of students for an intelligent use of a constantly increasing leisure time," he stated.

He also declared that while localities should bear the burden of education, state governments have the responsibility and must find the funds to see that every child has at least an elementary school education, whether or not the community in which he lives is able to provide it.

The name of Dr. Zook was placed in nomination in the Senate on recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Dr. Zook said. He expects to take up his residence in Washington about July 10. Announcement of his appointment was a complete surprise to university people here, as even the members of the Board of Trustees had not heard of his plans.

No Successor Named

So far no successor has been chosen for Dr. Zook as president of the University, and Mr. John W. Thomas, chairman of the university trustees, said he did not know whether an acting president would be named until a new president is chosen.

In accepting this nomination, Dr. Zook will be returning as chief to the same department which he left in 1925—then as assistant head, to take over the presidency of Akron University.

His rise to the highest possible public post in the educational field, is the story of a Kansas farm boy who "made good." In 1900 he entered the University of Kansas with $46.50 as the only money he had to his name. He had disliked farm work so much that he fled to college to escape it.

Later he took his Ph. D. at Cornell in modern European history, and received an honorary degree from Ohio Wesleyan University.

His first full-time teaching post was at Penn State College from 1909 to 1911. He then spent two years in Europe, returning to Penn State where he remained until 1918. During the war he was called to Washington to serve on the staff of the Treasury Department. After another year at Penn State, he was called to Washington, where he served on the Bureau of Education until his Akron appointment in 1925.

Popular at Akron

Dr. Zook's presidency here has been marked by the organization of several new departments in the college. He has been exceptionally popular with students and townspeople, and has always believed that the university should be the cultural center of the community.

He has never revealed his political affiliations either in the local, state or national field.

"I certainly do not agree with critics who attack the so-called frills in our elementary and secondary schools," he remarked recently. "Music appreciation, art and dramatic courses are certainly the very way to prepare for leisure-time use. Fathers and mothers want their children to have a better understanding of the civilization of which they are a part.

"No one should be sent out into the world without some training in how to make a living, either. It's unfair to them. Vocational education should be applied at varying ages according to the individual. Some students should be taught a trade early, others should concentrate on cultural subjects until later."

Discussing financial problems of education, Dr. Zook was emphatic in his statement that money on education is never wasted. "It's an investment," he said. "Of course I believe that education should take its reduction as incomes fall during the depression years. But education should not be the first commodity to suffer."

When asked if he believed the Federal Government should give aid to indigent school systems, he shook his head thoughtfully.

"I do think localities should bear the burden of education. But often the number of children in a community has no relation to the amount available for their education. It is not fair to penalize children educationally because of the geographic position of their homes. There is a definite responsibility to see that every child has a free education. If the locality cannot bear the expense, then the state must. Normally money spent on education is the best investment a state can make."

Another Morgan List Of 'Gifts' Published

(Continued from Page 1)

the ordeal willingly enough and was photographed with the circus freak.

Later Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, committee chairman, denounced the incident as an "outrage."

However, photographs had been distributed by that time, and are likely to give weight to the charge of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia that the whole investigation is a "circus."

Session Largely Technical

Mr. George Whitney, Morgan partner, and Mr. Leonard Keyes, office manager of the firm, were the principal witnesses today. Less spectacular than earlier hearings, testimony was largely technical in character and dealt with bookkeeping methods of the Morgan firm.

Among prominent people on the Drexel list of United Corporation purchasers were Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who bought 2500; former Senator George W. Pepper, 200 units; Mr. Owen J. Roberts, then attorney, who later became an associate justice of the Supreme Court, 100 units, and Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive head, 600 units.

Earlier testimony showed that these units comprised one share of common stock and one share of preferred stock.

The United Buyers got units for $75 each which were quoted for public sale 10 days later at $99 each.

Testimony Indicates Morgan House Paid $51,538,000 in Taxes

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — A new list of selected clients of J. P. Morgan & Co. was placed before Senate investigators today and it included the names of Mr. Owen J. Roberts, now associate justice of the Supreme Court, and Brig-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The transactions involved took place before Mr. Roberts was appointed to the Court.

The latest list, the fourth presented, was of persons sold 82,000 units of stock in the United Corporation — Morgan utilities stock holding company—in January, 1929, at $75 each although the price almost at once on the public market was $99.

This list dealt with clients who purchased through Drexel & Co., Morgan affiliate, and included: Pennsylvania State Supreme Court Justices John W. Kephart and William O. Shaffer.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania has demanded their resignation for being on a previous list.

Former Senator Pepper (R.), Pennsylvania, also was on the list.

Yesterday a list was presented of those who dealt directly through the Morgan firm.

General Atterbury was listed today for 2500 units, and Mr. Roberts for 100. The total units sold to those on the list was in an amount making total possible paper profits of nearly $2,000,000.

Paid $51,538,000 Taxes

With Mr. J. P. Morgan closely following the testimony, the new list was placed in the record suddenly by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora—committee counsel—just after a Morgan witness had given the crowd a thrill by testifying partners in the firm paid total income taxes for 1917 to 1929 inclusive, of $51,538,000.

This figure was given by Mr. Leonard Keyes, soft-spoken office manager of the firm, at the suggestion of Mr. John W. Davis, Morgan counsel.

In answer to Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, Mr. Keyes said the 20 partners of the House of Morgan paid, including both state and federal levies, income taxes amounting to $5,108,701 for 1927; $6,172,693 for 1928 and $10,990,876 for 1929. It had been previously testified they paid none for 1931 and 1932.

Evidence was presented that the United Corporation used an accounting system under which some of its gains could be distributed as "a return of capital" and not as "a taxable dividend."

Mr. Pecora introduced a memorandum explaining the accounting system used by United Corporation on its option warrants. Money received from exercise of the warrants was credited to "paid in surplus."

Mr. George Whitney, Morgan partner, was on the stand at the time—he earlier having acknowledged to Mr. Pecora that a potential profit of $122,506,000 was available to the Morgan house if in 1929 it had sold securities received by it in forming the United Corporation.

Mr. Pecora, now given free rein by the committee, introduced the potential profit figure in connection with the United Corporation deal. Mr. Whitney said it was correct.

He directed ridicule at the figure as a "surmise" of what might have been done but was not.

Possible $37,000,000 Profit

Mr. Whitney had testified yesterday that if the firm had sold the securities it turned over to the United Corporation, in forming that concern, it would have made a profit of $57,000,000.

In the committee's executive session before the hearing resumed, Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota and Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, wanted to make all of the Morgan partnership agreement public, but were overridden.

Senator Fletcher said under the committee's decision the original 1916 agreement will be placed in the record with the names embodied in it.

Subsequent agreements when partners were added or dropped will not be made public.

"The committee thought they were not of any public interest," he said, "and that the public interest was confined to the basic agreement itself."

Some members of the committee held it was important to publish the agreement because it might have a bearing on the income tax question.

They held that if the partnership was actually a contract of employment, rather than co-partnership, it would prevent the members of the firm from making certain income tax deductions.

Asked if the agreement was really a partnership, Fletcher said "the articles say it is a partnership. I don't know what will arise later.

Madrid Combats Pope's Criticism Of Religious Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, June 1—Condemnation by Pope Pius XI of the religious orders bill passed by the Cortes, but as yet unsigned by the President of the Republic after 10 days, is regarded by government supporters as an attempt to influence the political situation here.

Speaking to Spanish pilgrims in Rome, the Pope described the bill as "a masterpiece of iniquity in the eyes of God and man." His words have resulted in the presidential palace being deluged with requests for audience, written appeals and so many telegrams and telephone messages that President Zamora has been obliged to issue a notification regretting that he cannot deal with them.

Following passage of the bill, nearly 5000 monastic orders sent the President a strongly worded appeal for its reconsideration by Parliament. The signatories expressed willingness to follow if necessary "the path trodden by those primitive generations of Christians and martyrs from whose tears and blood the new Christian and civilized Europe was formed."

Zamora Between Two Fires

It is even reported—and the statement has been neither confirmed nor denied—that the priests have refused "dispensation" to the President to sign the bill, in view of the Pope's remarks.

The fact that all Spain has now concentrated its attention on the President for the first time since election is due to his being between two fires. As guardian of the Constitution he is obliged to sign a bill presented to him by the Cortes within 15 days, or return it for new discussions and approval by a majority of two-thirds of the House. But as a professing Roman Catholic it is difficult for him to promulgate a law the Pope has condemned.

President Zamora resigned the Premiership 1½ years ago owing to disagreement with the attitude of his ministers and the Cortes on the church question. Since his nomination as President he has exercised none of his prerogatives on the questions of parliamentary procedure and has given the Government a free hand.

Legislative Action Speeded

Meanwhile rumors of an impending political crisis coincide with the sudden spurt in the Cortes on the discussion of pending legislative measures. As if in obedience to some hint from high quarters, the Opposition has made no obstructions. A bill establishing a tribunal of constitutional guarantees is being urgently discussed, and the Government is hastening preparations for presentation of the long-delayed electoral law which is generally described as the last of the important bills, the passage of which properly belongs to the functions of a constituent Cortes.

Well-informed observers believe the President will compromise between his religious inclinations and his political duties as head of the state by signing the religious orders bill on the understanding that Parliament will be dissolved immediately after outstanding legislative measures are passed.

Among Roman Catholics hope is expressed that the Cortes may in the end be prevented by lack of money from opening 7000 new schools with staffs, which are required to replace clerical schools and teachers by October.

Washington Post Sold

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Washington Post was sold at public auction today for $825,000 to Mr George E. Hamilton, a Washington attorney, who declined to make public whom he represented. Sale of the Post was ordered recently in the District of Columbia Supreme Court on account of financial difficulties.

National City Men Got Money of Fund On Credit System

Evidence Introduced to Show That Mitchell Avoided Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1—Records of the National City Company provided specifically that its officers who were charged with sums paid to them from the management fund for the first six months of 1929 were to repay the amounts "by and only by" credits from that fund to which they might be entitled in subsequent years. These sums were charged against the officers' accounts when calculations on the basis of the fund's operation for the entire year 1929 revealed that the payments were not justified.

This spectacular evidence, designed to support the prosecution's charge that Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of National City Company, defrauded the Government of income taxes on $666,666.67, which he received from the management fund in 1929, and failed to include on his income tax return, was spread upon the record at the trial of the banker before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard and a jury here today.

Asking Mr. Frank McGuire, an employee of the National City Company, to identify on the witness stand various documents and minutes of board meetings which he offered in evidence, Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney established through resolutions adopted by the board and by correspondence from Mr. Mitchell to other officers that the debits against those who had received payments from the management fund on July 1, 1929, were accepted by the officers "with the understanding, however, that such debits shall be wiped out by and only by credits" to which they should afterward be entitled from the management fund.

Mr. Medalie set before the jury the operations of the management fund in detail from the time it was established by a resolution adopted by the board on Jan. 25, 1927. This resolution provided that "for the year 1927, there be set up a reserve account of preferred earnings for a management fund," and applied "not only to the year 1927, but to each year thereafter until further or otherwise ordered by the board."

At a meeting on Jan. 8, 1929, the board voted to "reapprove and adopt for the year 1929 in each and every respect" and provisions already in effect for the management fund, and the officers were thereby instructed to set up the reserves. The resolution also authorized the president of the board to "advise each officer privately" of the percentage of the management fund allotted to him.

By a resolution adopted on June 25, 1929, the board voted to distribute to such officers as were eligible certain payments from the management fund. This was the disbursement from which Mr. Mitchell received $666,666.67. Mr. Medalie displayed to the jury the blue check dated July 1, 1929, by which the National City Company paid its chairman that sum.

Mr. Max D. Steuer objected to the detail in which the evidence on that count of the income tax evasion charges against Mr. Mitchell was being presented. It was unnecessary to rehearse it all to the jury, he asserted, since his client did not contest the fact of the payment. Judge Goddard, however, overruled his objection and Mr. Medalie was allowed to continue.

Lobster Allotment Approved

AMHERST, N. S., June 1 (AP) — Lobster packers of the maritimes today had approved a plan allotting the new French market of 660,000 pounds made available recently by treaty. Dr. W. A. Pound, Dominion Deputy Minister of Fisheries, will submit the plan to the Department of Fisheries for approval.

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The Editor's Puzzle

101

As the Monroe Doctrine (of late years) has been [illegible] in international affairs, it might well [illegible] that it was for the first time announced formally on Dec. 2, 1823, when [illegible] notified the [illegible] could would be [illegible] as subject [illegible] unfriendly [illegible] any power within [illegible] Western Hemisphere [illegible]

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Virginia Widens Scope of Round Table Discourse

With Williamstown Meeting Out, Foreign Relations Will Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Foreign relations will be considered in three of the eight round-table discussion groups to be held during the seventh Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, from July 2 to 16.

America's policy in Europe and in the Far East and Latin-American relations are scheduled for round-table discussions. In past years, the institute generally confined itself to domestic issues but since the Williamstown Institute will not be held this year, Virginia has broadened its scope.

Leaders have been secured for all the discussion groups excepting that on "America's Policy in Europe." The round table on Far Eastern affairs will be led by Mr. Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking Leader, now a consultant on Far Eastern subjects and a lecturer at Columbia University.

Dr. Clarence H. Haring, professsor of Latin-American history and economics at Harvard University, will lead discussions of Latin-American relations. Causes and remedies for Latin-America's economic status will be the special subject of this group, with attention paid to international trade and credit. Treaty relations with Cuba will be considered as well as movements toward international peace in Latin America.

Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking in Columbia University, will lead the round table on "Finance and Banking." Other subjects on the institute's program include unemployment insurance, county government, the country church, agriculture and religion.

Plane Finds Yacht, Captures Two Men

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—As one airplane circled low over a dinghy, a police amphibion alighted in Jamaica Bay today and picked up two men fleeing from a stolen 42-foot yacht. In the plane that hovered over the rowboat was Russell Garrettson, of New Brunswick, N. J., owner of the yacht.

After his failure to locate his yacht by boat, Garrettson chartered a plane early today, flew in the fog over New York Harbor and neighboring waterfronts, and spotted his cruiser while swooping low over Jamaica Bay.

He called a police plane to the rescue. Noticing the planes circling low, the two men on the ship took to the dinghy and pulled away. The chartered plane zoomed low, circled around and cut off escape. The two men told police they were George Moorehouse, of Jersey City, and Philip Calmeatto, of Brooklyn.

Lead Is Given Peace At Next Conference Agenda of Americas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—The program for the seventh Pan-American Conference, scheduled for Montevideo, Uru., in December, was approved yesterday by the board of governors of the Pan American Union here. In adopting the agenda the board approved conclusions of the committee on programs that questions to receive primary consideration would deal with the peace machinery of the American continents, and the economic problems confronting the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The first section of the agenda deals with the organization of peace. Topic one provides for the consideration of, "methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American conflicts." Other topics relate to inter-American commissions of conciliation, and the Argentine plan for an anti-war pact. Consideration of the establishment of an inter-American economic and financial organization of the establishment of an inter-American economic and financial organization under the auspices of the Pan American Union is also outlined. Other topics relate to the codification of international law, the political and civil rights of women, social problems and intellectual coöperation.

A resolution introduced by the acting chairman of the board, Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, congratulating the Governments of Colombia and Peru on the restoration of peace between them, was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the settlement of the differences between the Republics of Colombia and Peru gives rise to profound satisfaction on the part of the American nations, the governing board of the Pan American Union resolves to congratulate the Governments of Colombia and Peru on the restoration of peace and on their example of adherence to the fundamental principles of American international policy by having recourse to peaceful means to settle their differences."

Iris Club to Hold Show at Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Iris Club, a new organization recently formed in this city by a group of persons interested in the growing and hybridizing of iris, will present its first annual iris show here.

The sole object of the show will be to give the residents of this section of the Carolinas who are interested in iris an opportunity to see what is being done with this flower in Charlotte. No admission will be charged. The club has issued a special invitation to all flower lovers to attend.

Leaders of the Charlotte Iris Club said that although few persons realize it there are but few cities in the country that have as fine and large collections of the flowers as are to be found in this city. While fine collections are to be found in many gardens here, outstanding iris gardens in Charlotte are those of Dr. Robert H. Lafferty, Dr. George H. Petteway, Mr. W. A. Carriker, Maj. A. L. James, Mr. R. A. Mayer, Mr. Will Ward and Mr. A. C. Sheldon.

Californians Question Validity of Repeal Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP)—Action before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the legality of California's pending state convention on the question of prohibition was the announced intention of attorneys for four Los Angeles residents here yesterday.

The attorneys, Mr. E. Neal Ames and Mr. Richard K. Candy, made the announcement after the state Supreme Court refused to consider a petition intended to prevent a vote on delegates to the convention at an election June 27.

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Boy Scouts Now Encircle the Globe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

BOY SCOUT HONOR TROOP NO. 83, MANILA, P. I.

Farm Federation Sees Agriculture Far Ahead in 1932

Bureau Organ Defines 14 Definite Steps Which Meant Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1—Agriculture is a long step ahead of a year ago, thanks to the power of organized action, the American Farm Bureau Federation declares in reviewing the events of the last 12 months in the current issue of its official news letter received by members yesterday.

In 14 principal directions the agricultural interests have been furthered, according to the review. First, by the provisions of the Farm Act approved by President Roosevelt May 12, providing for monetary stabilization; second, by the provision looking toward farm mortgage relief; third, by the provision giving broad powers to the Administration for controlling surpluses.

Fourth, the federation expresses satisfaction over the defeat of a move to lower duties on fresh tomatoes and green peppers; fifth, progress has been made by a special committee studying the sales tax; sixth, the subject of guarantee of bank deposits has advanced to the point where a bill is before Congress providing a fund for this purpose.

It is pointed out as an eighth point, that the cause of Philippine independence has been advanced, Congress in January adopting a bill providing independence to be granted over a transitional period of ten years, subject to acceptance of the Philippine Legislature.

Authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an investigation of the entire freight rate structure is applauded as the eighth point of progress; defense of agricultural extension and other federal agricultural activities against moves for their elimination as an economy measure is the ninth point, while support by the Administration of further development of coöperative marketing is listed tenth as a big item.

The interest which has developed in using agricultural products in motor fuel is listed next; the organization of milk producers in the Middle West to work for better prices is a twelfth point, while the consolidation of the various credit agencies serving agriculture and partial reorganization of the United States Department of Agriculture are listed together as a thirteenth point of progress. Finally a move for greater recognition of farm women in the economic and educational activities of the nation has been started.

Mill Workers Asked To Join Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 1—Southern cotton mill workers, long a citadel against the organization efforts of union labor, are to be the objective of another drive by the United Textile Workers of America, an affiliation of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. John Peel, southern organizer for the textile workers, has invited workers in all southern cotton mills to meet at Rock Hill, S. C., June 4, at an organization rally. Recalling President Roosevelt's recent statement that labor in southern textile mills should be allowed to organize without interference, Mr. Peel said, "Now is the time for us to act."

"General labor plans," he said, "in cotton mills of the South will be discussed and such steps as are deemed advisable will be taken." The United Textile Workers of America have been trying for more than 15 years to organize southern cotton mill labor.

Four-Leaf Clover—Pooh! Here's One With Seven

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1 — If a four-leaf clover is symbolic of pending good fortune there should be all kinds of bright days ahead for the discoverer of the clover with seven leaflets just reported to the Smithsonian Institution.

"One of the most remarkable plants found in the United States in recent years," is the way Mr. C. V. Morton, Smithsonian botanist, describes this new plant found growing on the sagebrush slopes of the State of Washington by Mr. J. W. Thompson of Seattle and sent here for identification.

The new plant obviously belongs to the clover group, but it has a thick stem nearly two feet high and bears heads of flowers close to two inches in diameter. The seven leaves grow at the end of the leaf stem nearly eight inches long. Most clover leaves are on short leaf stems or peticles, close to the main stem of the plant. The leaves are nearly three inches long.

New York Decrees Beer Sales Illegal In 20,000 Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1—The sale of 3.2 per cent beer and wine is today illegal in about 20,000 lunchrooms, coffee shops, sandwich stands and other places in New York State which rushed to dispense those beverages when the federal law was amended.

The state alcoholic beverage control board made public last night a ruling outlawing the sale of 3.2 per cent beer and wine in places not specifically described in the law. Simultaneously, the board extended from June 15 to June 30 the time in which to obtain licenses for retail sale of beer and wine.

"The board has no discretion in the matter," Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the body, said. "The law describes the places where beer and wine may be sold after June 1, and it does not include sandwich stands, coffee shops or lunchrooms."

Enforcement of the law is left to the police of the various cities and towns. The penalty for brewing for sale or selling beer without a proper license according to the law, is a fine of not more than $200 or imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for a term of not more than six months, or both.

Prison Fugitives Traced to Arkansas

McALESTER, Okla., June 1 (AP)—Fugitives from two state prisons left reckless trails across four southwestern states today.

Violence flared at scattered points along the routes of flight chosen by the 11 desperadoes who fled in two groups from the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, Tuesday. Bloodhounds sniffed at the heels of two convicts who emulated the northern convicts and dashed away from the Oklahoma penitentiary here late yesterday, holding for a time a guard hostage.

The Kansas convicts kidnaped Kirk Prather, whose term as warden ended last midnight; two guards and three women. The warden and the guards were freed near Welch, Okla.; the women near Pleasanton, Kan.

Disarming Tom Baskin, guard who was escorting them from repair work at the prison women's ward, the two Oklahoma fugitives sped away in Baskin's motorcar after throwing the guard out and later abandoned it on a rocky mountain road near Haywood, 12 miles west of the prison.

A gunfight at Siloam Springs, Ark., between Chief of Police Bob La Follette and three auto thieves who abandoned a Kansas car, seemingly that taken by one group of the Lansing fugitives, and the robbery of a motoring couple by two prisoners near Senaca, Mo., bore out officers' opinions that the Kansas convicts were gaining the Ozark Mountains and hills in the area where Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri converge.

Scholarships Awarded At Brenau College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga. — Twelve scholarships of $1000 each are awarded annually by Brenau College Conservatory for high literary standing.

The winners for this coming year, as announced today by President H. J. Pearce, are Misses Vera Barefoot, Graceville, Fla.; Rebecca Dorsey, Cairo, Ga.; Virginia Baughman, Hustonville, Ky.; Vivian Parks Adair, Clinton, S. C.; Margaret Neff, Miami Beach, Fla.; Frances Forth, Punta Gorda, Fla.; Margaret Lee Ferrell, Sidney, Ohio; Billie Hook, Lykesland, S. S.; Nadeen Font, Finney, Ky.; Virginia Pearce, Tallapoosa, Ga.; Sophie Traub, New York City; and June Swagerty, Atlanta, Ga.

Kidnaping Penalty Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—By an act of the North Carolina General Assembly of 1933, which adjourned May 15, after a sitting of more than four months, kidnaping in this State was made punishable by life imprisonment. Earlier in the session this offense had been added to the list of capital crimes, but the punishment was modified before adjournment.

National Council Of Scouts Shows Good Gains Made

Kansas City Gathering Hears How Hard-Time Programs Won Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1—Reports for the twenty-third annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of America National Council here tomorrow show that the movement, which along with others has felt the conditions of the times, has attacked the difficulties which confronted it with a program of training, expansion and growth.

More boys than ever enjoyed scouting last year. A "cub" program for boys of 9, 10 and 11 years was launched. Similarly a senior program, coördinated with and supplementing the present Sea Scout program, has likewise been successfully set in motion.

Success of the ten-year program of citizenship growth inaugurated in 1932 is another feature of the reports. It is the ultimate hope that at least one of every four American boys will have the benefit of the Scout training for at least four years.

The program of training leaders is now an actuality in the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Memorial Reservation in New Jersey.

Formal exhibits have been done away with, and instead, the round-up is planned to draw all attention to the convention hall where 6000 or more Boy Scouts give a concrete exposition of scouting in action. In the same vein, 2000 Kansas City Scouts participate in a "Camporee" in North Kansas City, open to the annual meeting visitors Saturday afternoon, following the final business session.

The note of world brotherhood common to great Scout gatherings will be sounded again at this annual meeting, with particular emphasis because of the approaching World Jamboree of Boy Scouts at Godollo, Hungary, which opens on Aug. 2 and continues for a fortnight.

Four or five hundred American boys, determined to share in this great event, are planning to be in the American contingent at the Jamboree where they will meet boys from some 73 other countries in one of the world's great meetings of friendship and comity. They will hear, also, that since the last world Jamboree, the Scout movement has spread further and further into new lands and that for the first time, the flags of Columbia, of Haiti and of Afghanistan will fly over the Jamboree tents, in mute testimony of the all-embracing world character of the Scout movement.

Cockburn Appointed To New Brunswick Post

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 1 (AP)—Mr. George H. I. Cockburn, member of the legislative assembly of St. Stephen, will be minister without portfolio and president of the executive council in the New Brunswick cabinet of Premier-Designate L. P. D. Tilley. Mr. W. H. Harrison, who had been minister without portfolio and president of the council, will be attorney-general.

No other changes were made in New Brunswick's new cabinet, the personnel of which was announced today by Lieut.-Gov. H. H. McLean after he had given official approval to the list submitted to him by Mr. Tilley. The Premier-Designate will retain his portfolio as Minister of Lands and Mines.

Indian Service to Speed Effort To Eliminate Segregated Care

Will Substitute Public and Federal Day Schools for Some of Indian Boarding Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—As a result of the economy program, the United States Indian Service will speed up its effort to get away from segregated institutional care for the Indians, it was announced May 29.

Federal day schools and public school facilities will be substituted next fall for some of the government Indian boarding schools, speeding up a process that would have gone forward in any event. While this change will involve the laying off of teachers and other employees, it is believed that it will result in real benefit to the Indian people.

Among the boarding schools slated for suspension or for maintenance on a skeleton basis for the school year 1933-34 are the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Ore.; the Mount Pleasant School, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; the Rapid City Indian School, Rapid City, S. D.; the Genoa Indian School, Genoa, Neb.; the Hayward Indian School, Hayward, Wis.; and the Theodore Roosevelt School, Fort Apache, Ariz. Other schools, including Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., are to be sharply reduced in numbers and limited to training of a type not available to Indians on the reservations.

The Federal Government will pay tuition in public schools for Indian children of one-fourth or more Indian blood where boarding schools are eliminated. Every effort will be made to see that the Indian families do not suffer in the process of taking on the added burden of the support of their children during the present difficult economic period.

In the past year, experiences where change from boarding school to day school has been accomplished have proved unusually satisfactory, officials declare. Six boarding schools already have been closed or changed to day schools. Indian parents have quickly resumed the responsibility of caring for their children and in some cases homes have improved as a result.

It is expected that in the school term beginning next fall, between 4000 and 5000 Indian children will be attending public school, mostly in the company of white children. Inasmuch as the majority of Indians are living in more or less remote rural regions, the service believes that a program of assistance to local communities in behalf of Indian boys and girls will benefit both Indians and whites, giving the Indian children the benefit of contacts with other children in the community and at the same time so increasing the resources of the community that a better education can be provided.

The Indian Service provides for industrial training and some economic instruction, transportation in modern school buses, school lunches and careful follow-up work through visiting teachers, thus setting an example for local districts to maintain the highest education standards.

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JUNE 2nd

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There's something about these big, golden, oven-crisp flakes that "perks you up" . . . starts you off feeling bright and cheerful. And there's *quick energy*, too, in every bowlful. Have Post Toasties for breakfast tomorrow! A product of General Foods.

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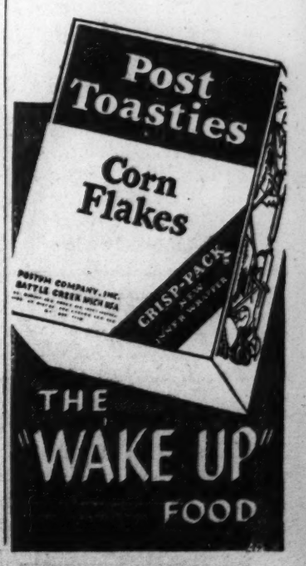


Labor Is Ready To Carry On For Greater Security

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The federation has lost membership steadily since 1920, when it reached its all-time high mark of 4,078,740. Today it has 2,532,261 in its ranks. It is reasonable to estimate that a tremendous field represented by 85 per cent of the workers, is accessible to the labor organizer.

The progressive element in the federation regards the '20's as a period of lost opportunity. No substantial effort was made to organize the automobile or aviation industries, to unionize the unskilled or semiskilled in manufacturing or to readjust union alignments in accord with the mechanization of industry.

The blame is variously placed at the door of the leaders and the followers. Lack of aggressive leadership—the soggy weight of an "old guard" basking in the sun of prosperity—is roundly berated by the left wing of labor. The apathy of the rank and file, tuning in their radios and buzzing over the turnpikes in shiny "flivvers," indifferent to serious issues, is not exempted from blame.

But today the lethagy is being thrown off. No matter what action is taken by the Federal Government to guarantee security for labor, the nation may expect swift developments and realignments in the ranks of the organized wage earners.

The purpose of labor may be broadly interpreted as twofold—to gain security for itself at the points of hours, wages and insurance and to throw its weight into the scale for purging the entire economic system of certain abuses.

The union leader said: "If organized labor had been militantly on the job before 1929, it could have averted much of the graft and breakdown in our financial structure . . ." A brief exploration of the American Federationist of the last 20 years reveals that organized labor leaders have been consistently supporting correctives that are now facts. Only lack of followers made the thoughts of the leaders sterile.

Militantly on Job

That labor is to be militantly on the job in the next few years is indicated by Mr. William Green, president of the federation, who says this organization is sweeping in its determination to modify the existing order. It aims, he wrote recently, to bring about constructive control of credit, to promote licenses for corporations doing interstate business and to effect economic planning to raise standards of living.

These precepts do not mean necessarily that organized labor has slipped its conservative moorings. For the most part current developments of the present liberal administration have set the pace, and labor is merely throwing its weight into an engagement already opened.

Labor intends to actualize its program by building up its membership to a new high. It is inviting, as never before, labor solidarity. The haphazard mass of the 19,000,000 semi-skilled and unskilled industrial workers are likely to be at least partially organized.

Unionization in the past has followed craft lines with great deference for the skill of the worker, both as a protection for the union and the employer. But the development of the machine has disrupted the crafts. Skill at the conveyor belt has become an unnecessary luxury. No longer does the tool maker select a piece of stock and turn out a finished product. Unskilled workers each contribute some part in the process, and there is small need for the skilled mechanic in the modern industrial plant.

Organized labor is now bent upon making belated adjustments. Industrial unionization gives promise of comprising the next significant stage in labor evolution. In this event the emphasis would be shifted from craft unionization to organization of workers in whole industrial units—in the textile mills and in the steel trades, etc.

Recognition of Labor

Mr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard University, stresses the probability of such a trend. He points out that it is inconceivable that trade associations will be given authority by the government to set standards of competition unless labor is given an opporunity to participate in fixing those standards, such as wages and hours, which most affect labor. In other words recognition of trade associations as regulative agencies implies also recognition of labor organizations. Consequently Mr. Slichter predicts the possibility of 10,000,000 workers brought within the orbit of organized labor in the next 10 years.

Mr. M. H. Hedges, director of research of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, however, stands by the craft alignment and cites the weakness of the United Mine Workers, an industrial union, in contrast with the strong typographical union, which is a craft union.

Neither legislation nor shop committee movements served labor in its hour of great need. Shop committees, or company unions, were widely heralded 10 years ago as the beginning of industrial democracy. But these plans, never popular with organized labor, have been the object of attack by contemporary "debunkers." These critics point out that the workers were pontifically permitted to participate in trivial administrative details but given small part in shaping broad issues.

So whatever is done for labor by way of legislation or industrial representation schemes, indications are that labor intends to build up a tremendouss and independent power of its own. Organized labor views both legislatures and shop committees with some skepticism. Both may lull the workers into a false sense of security and fail them at crucial moments. Collective bargaining when enforced by great numbers always had done the most to further labor's interests. And efficient collective bargaining is the aim of labor today.

Do these developments presage a recurrence of widespread strikes? That depends on the course taken by industries and the legislatures. If wages keep pace with rising prices, the menace of strikes will probably be dissipated. It was to insure that wages would not lag behind on the upward swing that led President Roosevelt to address himself to industry, urging additions to the pay rolls commensurate with those made to the price tags.

Labor Wielding Its Weapon

The nation knows only too well the implication of labor wielding its weapon—the strike. The sun rises over the miners' shanties and shines dully on the piles of slag near the coal pit. The whistle shrieks but no one stirs in the streets of the town. The pits will swallow no workers this day nor for months to come. The pumps will be still. Water will well up through the seams of the earth and wipe out level after level of the devious passages; the scrawny cage will point, fingerlike, into the sky by day and by night. The poor in the cities will take their baskets to the coal yards and buy fuel as dear as pieces of gold, and in the streets of Chicago, the boardwalks will be torn up for the stoves.

To the public, organized labor used to spell such episodes as this, and, perhaps, still does in some quarters. When in 1902 more than 50,000 coal miners went on strike, the curtain was about to drop on decades of strikes, boycotts and deadlocks in which the public had been often an innocent and bewildered partner.

The years 1881 to 1905 yielded bumper crops of strikes. Statistically there were 36,303 strikes and lockouts involving 199,954 establishments and 7,444,279 workers. It became a moot question whether it was better to be on the inside looking out with the "boss," or on the outside looking in with the workers.

Strikes after 1905 were widely spaced and ended almost entirely with the bituminous coal strike of 1922. But even after the war strikes presented industry with a bill for $1,250,000,000 and labor one for $725,000,000. In 1920, 86,000,000 working days were lost by strikes—a loss equal to the giving of two whole holidays to practically every person gainfully employed. But labors' batting average was good with probably half of its strikes proving successful, which means that labor's objectives for shorter hours, higher pay and better working conditions were inched steadily forward.

Labor, however, has wielded the strike against tremendous odds. More than a hundred years ago labor's efforts to combine in order to raise wages were thwarted by the importation of the old English doctrine of conspiracy.

But it was in 1894 that a bogey appeared that was to harass labor for many years. It was the injunction, which first gained prominence in the Pullman strike when the Federal Government used it to protect interstate commerce. The injunction had gathered dust in the equity courts. In theory it was to be used only in extraordinary circumstances to avert damage to property. The equity court supposedly possess the power only when there was no remedy at law through an ordinary damage suit. Consequently when the injunction was employed to keep workers from striking, labor contended that this was a misuse of the equity courts, since employers could obtain remedy in the law courts if damage to property resulted

Carried Forward Fight

Labor also carried forward its fight against injunctions on the following grounds:

1. It is a device for prejudicing the strike or boycott before it is launched.

2. It is granted often without notice or hearing.

3. It deprives those arrested under it of a jury trial.

After 1894 injunctions began to come from the judicial benches—both state and federal—with what seemed to labor to constitute great exuberance.

Judges possessed wide latitude in finding bases for injunctions. Interference with the rights of others, intimidating or coercive acts and the motive of the workers could all yield legal material for the restraining order.

Consequently legislative action regulating the use of the injunction has been the foremost legislative demand of organized labor since 1890.

Labor was treated to a false dawn in the Clayton Act, which legalized unions and peaceable strikes. It was not until the passing of the Norris anti-injunction bill in 1930, however, that labor received real relief in the federal courts. This measure corrected the alleged abuses of the injunction and relegated it to what was held to be its original function—use in extraordinary cases wherein there was no remedy at law. The bill forbids an injunctoin until the applicant has first tried the regular courts, until hearings have been held and until it has been shown that failure to obtain the injunction would result in irreparable injury. "Yellow dog" contracts requiring a worker to refrain from union membership are declared null and void.

This act gave impetus to labor's protracted drive for similar legislation in the states. Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and New Jersey have passed anti-injunction laws since 1930. Many other states have received bills outlawing both the injunction and the "Yellow dog" contracts. The Wisconsin law represents what is termed a model anti-injunction bill and does practically all the things done by the federal measure. Almost all these bills are believed to have serious defects since the terms are so broad that the granting or forbidding of an injunction depends largely upon the interpretation of the judge.

Labor asserts that in the last few years the states have been the worst offenders in meting out these restraining orders. Consequently, organized labor is concentrating its efforts in the various state legislatures.

Thus organized labor has made progress in winning the right to strike. And an appraisal of the future progress of any labor offensive must take this factor into consideration.

Shorter Hours

Outstanding among labor's objectives is that for shorter hours. No crusade of labor has been more persistent or more replete with the whole history of the labor movement than the struggle for a shorter working day. Shorter hours represents at once the most ancient and the most modern of labor's problems. A hundred years ago it was a matter of winning the natural right to hours in the sun; today it is a matter, labor contends, of self-preservation as well as of stabilizing industry itself.

During the last century labor fought hour by hour out of the factories and the mine shafts into the sun, as it threw off the feudal yoke of the day-to-dark working day. Thus in 1847 the first 10-hour-day law was passed in New Hampshire. In 1863 labor began its drive for an eight-hour day, and Congress effected such a day for employees in public works.

The eight-hour day and the shorter working week made wide progress. For the past 70 years the working week has been whittled down at the rate of 2.2 hours a decade. A nice balance between employment and production, both of which increased, and hours of work that decreased was maintained.

Then, suddenly, the conveyor belt ushered in the second industrial revolution in 1920 and the equation was upset. Employment fell off and productivity made a high jump record, widely publicized by the technocrats. In 1929 work which took the average man a 52-hour week in 1919 could be done in 34 hours, but the actual working week was shortened to only 50 hours.

Only a shortening of hours vastly greater than that which had occurred in the preceding decades could have set right this equation But the rate of shortening hours fell off and the equation was sorely awry.

However, with one fell swoop the recession has struck a blow for shorter hours that decades might not have achieved. The 48-hour standard of three years ago is declared by labor leaders to be as inappropriate for the economic system today as the stagecoach would be for transportatio Hence the five-day week and six-hour day constitute a rallying point for all of labor's demands.

Introduced About 1908

The five-day week was first espoused on the grounds that it would add to productivity. It is no newcomer in the United States. According to an article in the Fortune magazine, it was introduced about 1908 in a New England spinning mill with mostly Jewish employees who wanted the Jewish sabbath as a holiday. Between this time and 1927 about 262 companies adopted it. And of the 127 companies surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board, 20 per cent reported an actual boost in output, while almost one-half reported no falling off in production despite the cut in time.

The next argument widely adopted by advocates of the shorter week found its chief exponent in Henry Ford, who insisted that more leisure time was necessary for the wage earners if they were to consume the rapidly mounting volume of goods produced.

But it has been the unequivocal law of necessity that has swept the cause of shorter working time along so rapidly. Marshaled against labor suddenly appeared the dynamo, the turbine, the improved tractor, and finally the sardonic robot, made insolently in the image of the man it was displacing. So to intrude one of the gloomy canvases of the technocrats, we find that in 1929 it took 4000 men to plant the American wheat crop, which, had it been planted 100 years ago, would have required 6,000,000 men.

As the result of what the followers of Howard Scott have called technological development, there were 4,000,000 men estranged from industry at the peak of prosperity in 1929. This figure is obtained by adding to the 2,000,000 estimated as unemployed, the number that should have been added to the pay rolls due to the normal growth in population. It has been further estimated that as many as 2,000,000 unemployed since 1929 cannot be reinstated in jobs because of the extension in the use of the machine during the slump.

So labor has shifted its arguments for the shorter working week to those of preservation—preservation for the workers by giving them jobs and for industry by taking men off public charity and making consumers of them.

The five-day week has made headway during the recession. About 8.4 per cent of the workers in 44,025 concerns with 4,000,000 employees are already permanently on a five-day week. The concerns include the Ford plant, the William Wrigley and the Wright Aeronautical Companies.

A writer in the American Federationist for February estimated that a 42-hour week would give jobs to 16,700,000 industrial workers leaving 8,300,000 unemployed, that a 30-hour week would absorb 23,200,000 and leave 1,300,000 unemployed and that a 28-hour week would give work to 25,000,000 with none unemployed.

Powerful Drive

Overwhelming indications that a powerful drive is to be made for the five-day week were contained in the letters sent this paper from the various state commissioners. Opposition will undoubtedly develop around the contention of labor that the wage scale should remain intact and about the claim of some employers that such a readjustment of hours would entail disruption for certain industries. At all events, here is a problem that would seem to demand of industry acquiescence or the discovery of a new way out.

Concurrent with the probable strengthening of labor organization, there may develop a tightening in the opposition of employers' associations. Opponents of organized labor have carried forward their battle on the grounds that there should be no outside interference with the labor force in individual shops. Labor has replied, however, that the single worker, divorced from his tools, ignorant of fair wage scales, financially dependent upon his job and pressed about by men eager for his place, is powerless standing alone. It is only fair, labor leaders contend, that the worker be given the resources of the whole group to offset this inequality of power.

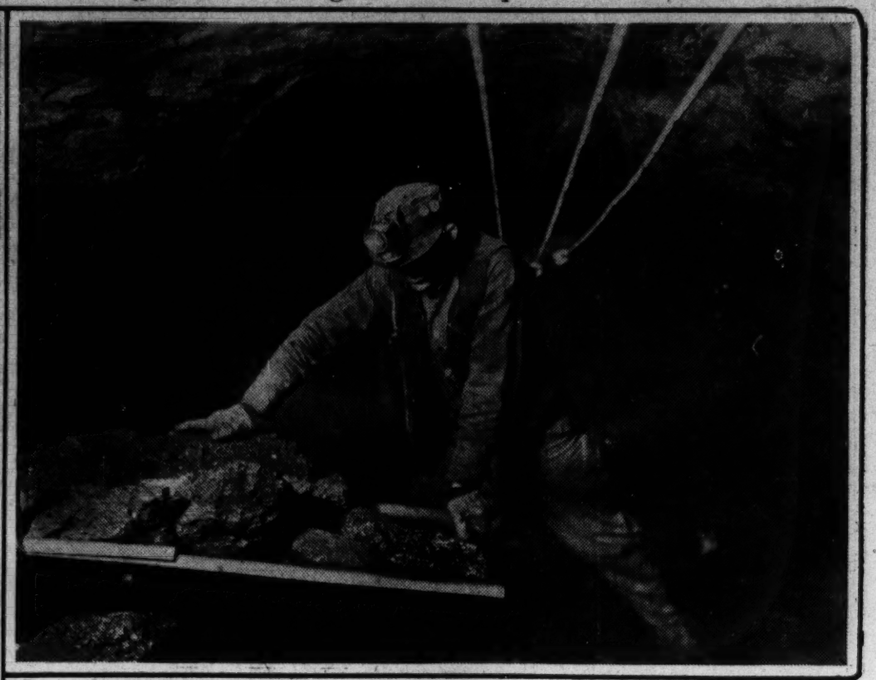
It must not be supposed that the unions have been powerless during the recent slump. They have probably been labor's mainstay and have succeeded often in maintaining trade agreements or in setting a date when those agreements shall be restored. Said Mr. J. J. Handley of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor: "Through the efforts of the labor unions we have prevented continuous wage reduction in many industries in both private and public service."

So one may assume as a result of our study, that labor is intent upon building up power so great that losses such as it has sustained in this slump will not be repeated. It may be well understood what vast political power could be wielded by an organization of wage earners acting as a unit. Labor will undoubtedly continue to press for legislation, but it will probably use its power henceforth to bolster these statutes against administrative collapse.

How militant labor becomes is largely dependent upon the public and industrial leaders. If the public fosters wise legislation to promote high standards of living for the workers and if industry passes on a fair portion of its profits to the employees, there need be little use for an aggressive application of the overweening power foreshadowed for labor.

If the public and industry so act, this power may be diverted entirely to coöperation in effecting a constructive balance between consuming and productive branches of industry and for bringing the economic system nearer the ideals of social justice.

Labor's Plea Echoes From Highest Buildings and Deepest Mines



Left, by Ewing Galloway. Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

All Day Hours Affecting Men in States

Compiled from State Laws

States	On Public Works	On Mines	Factories	Street Cars	Buses or Trucks
Alabama	8				8
Arizona	8	8			12 in 24
Arkansas					12
California	8	8		12*	10 in 24
Colorado	8	8			10 in 24
Connecticut					
Delaware	8*				
Florida					12
Georgia			10*		10
Idaho	8	8			8
Illinois	8				
Indiana	8				6
Iowa					16 in 24*
Kansas	8	8*			12 in 24*
Kentucky	8				12
Louisiana				10 in 12*	
Maine					
Maryland	8*		10*		
Mass'chusetts	8			9 in 11*	10 in 16*
Michigan		10	10	10 in 12	14 in 24
Minnesota	8				
Mississippi			10		12 in 24
Missouri	8*	8			10 in 20*
Montana	8	8			10 in 24*
Nebraska					12
Nevada	8	8			
N. Hampshire					
New Jersey	8			12*	
New Mexico	8				
New York	8			10	10*
No. Carolina			11*		
No. Dakota		8*			10 in 24
Ohio	8				
Oklahoma	8	8*			14
Oregon	8	8	10		8
Pennsylvania	8	8*		12*	
Rhode Island				10 in 12	11 in 16*
So. Carolina			10*	12*	10 in 24
So. Dakota			10		
Tennessee					11 in 24
Texas	8				14*
Utah	8	8			
Vermont					
Virginia					8*
Washington	8	8-10*		10*	10 in 24
W. Virginia	8				
Wisconsin	8				12*
Wyoming	8	8*			10 in 24

Dots imply no laws. *Implies exceptions.

Legal Working Hours for Women in 1931

Source: United States Department of Labor

State	Daily	Weekly
Alabama	No limit	No limit
Arizona	8	48
Arkansas	9	54
California	8	48
Colorado	8	56
Connecticut	10	55
Delaware	10	55
District of Columbia	8	48
Florida	No limit	No limit
Georgia	10	60
Idaho	9	63
Illinois	10	70
Indiana	No limit	No limit
Iowa	No limit	No limit
Kansas	9	49½
Kentucky	10	60
Louisiana	9	54
Maine	9	54
Maryland	10	60
Massachusetts	9	48
Michigan	10	54
Minnesota	9½	54
Mississippi	10	55
Missouri	9	54
Montana	8	56
Nebraska	9	54
Nevada	8	56
New Hampshire	10¼	54
New Jersey	10	54
New Mexico	8	56
New York	8	48
North Carolina	11	60
North Dakota	8½	48
Ohio	9	50
Oklahoma	9	54
Oregon	9	48
Pennsylvania	10	54
Rhode Island	10	54
South Carolina	10	55
South Dakota	10	54
Tennessee	10½	57
Texas	9	54
Utah	8	48
Vermont	10½	56
Virginia	10	60
Washington	8	56
West Virginia	No limit	No limit
Wisconsin	9	50
Wyoming	8	48

Note—The above table applies to women employed in mechanical and manufacturing establishments. Many states provide for overtime in seasonal industries. There are now 27 states limiting women's hours to nine or less a day.

Greater New York Sets Census at 12,616,300

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The metropolitan population of New York now is 12,616,300, an increase of nearly 600,000 since the 1930 census, the Merchants Association reported yesterday.

New York City's estimated population was placed at 7,218,000, against 6,930,446 in 1930.

New York's metropolitan or retail trading area comprises territory within a radius of 60 miles from downtown New York.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Margery Davenport, Indiana
Mrs. Eleanora T. Lane, Calif.
Hedwig Sturzenegger, Switzerland
Mrs. Joe J. Trulock, Oklahoma
Mrs. W. H. Rowe, Ohio
Mrs. A. G. Harrison Baker, Ohio
Miss M. Margariete Rolls, Ohio
Mrs. Aimee S. White, Oklahoma
Mrs. Temple H. Garrison, Oklahoma
Myrtle L. Sherwood, Oklahoma
Lucile Nicholson, Oklahoma
Mrs. Ruth A. Crosby, Illinois
Mrs. Martha M. Lappington, Texas
Mrs. Lona C. Kirkland, New York
Harriet P. Whiteford, New York
Mrs. Urla F. Ellis, Indiana
Mrs. Belzora Phillips Thacker, Oklahoma
Mrs. Anabel B. Fitschen, Oklahoma
Waldo P. Johnson, Oklahoma
Frank E. Reynolds, Indiana
Catherin S. Reynolds, Indiana
Mrs. Eleanor G. R. Young, Penna.
Mrs. Rosemond Rbhr, Michigan
Mrs. Fanetta A. Welte, New York
Miss Rita Wodeska, New York
Orrin B. Atwood, Massachusetts
Miss Katherine L. Little, Illinois
Mrs. Nellie A. Little, Michigan
Mrs. Vida M. Vewalik Foss, Calif.
P. W. Foss, Calif.
Mrs. E. G. Tilton, Minnesota
Anna I Wadman, Indiana
Mrs. Mabel S. Block, Penna.
Miss Anna Thompson, Calif.
Donald Brunow, Indiana
Minnie Parker, Indiana
Mrs. Norma B. Voney, Missouri
Matthew Voney, Missouri
Miss Marion Ficklin, Tenn.
Mrs. Lura C. Bunn, Tenn.
Emma Dunn, Calif.
Olive J. Willoughby, Miss.
Blanche Hall, Miss.
Ethel F Gates, Calif.
Valborg Bergman, Sweden
Edna P. Boone, Florida
Robert J. Boone, Florida
Mrs. Chrissie C. Dolsey, Calif.
Nathan Gans, New York
Mrs. May Horrell, Oregon
Charles M. Woods, Iowa
Mrs. C. C. Trow, New York
Charles C. Trow, New York
Edward H. Porter, New York
Mrs. Richard D. Simpson, Calif.
Mrs. George R. Linsley, Michigan
Fred. M. Packard, New Jersey
Mrs. Kathryn Price, Oklahoma
Mrs. Rebecca C. Price, Oklahoma
Mrs. Della G. Schaul, Oklahoma
Dorothy M. Schaul, Oklahoma
Mrs. Mae Copland Flamhaft, New York
Mrs. Lucille B. Bonanno, New York
Miss Dorothy E. Woodward, New Hampshire
Mrs. F. G. Congdon, Calif.

Parent-Teachers Favor Education Against Alcohol

Declare Also for Better Radio Programs for Young People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Reaffirming their stand "for the strict and impartial enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all acts regulating the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages" the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in their convention resolutions added to law enforcement their belief that "the teaching of natural scientific facts about the effect of alcohol, devoid of emotion and propaganda, should be a part of the curriculum of the public schools."

The convention closed with a challenge to the "community." The "home" and the "school" that have been, for so long, almost solely responsible for the conduct of the child now demand that the community share that responsibility.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford, national president said:

"The best possible parents are not wise enough to give children all they need in guidance and care; the finest teachers are unable to bring security to our young people. Until we build a community of interest that surmounts all personal and petty motives and that accepts a community responsibility for children we shall not be able to progress satisfactorily in child welfare.

The congress went on record as deploring reductions in school budgets and recommended "that the total budgets for all purposes be studied to determine whether reduction in governmental costs might not be made in other fields with less dangerous results to children and that an effort be made to discover supplemental sources of revenue for educational budgets."

The challenge to the community went emphatically into the field of radio and motion pictures. The association registered as being, "unalterably opposed to advertisement of alcoholic liquors by means of the radio," and on the use of radio in general stated:

"We believe that radio broadcasting has potential value for educational, culture and entertainment far in excess of those at present realized in the United States.

"In view of the distinctly unhealthy reactions produced in boys and girls by many of our present radio programs, we urge that individuals and organizations responsible for such programs take immediate steps to make their content conform to generally accepted standards in the field of child development; and further that all parent-teacher units use every available means to secure such improvement at the earliest possible moment."

Following their policy of going at the motion picture problem from a wholly constructive and affirmative approach and wasting no energy in criticism of the existing industry, the congress urged "coöperation with governmental and educational departments to stimulate the use of visual aids to education, to increase the circulation of wholesome films, to urge a more careful selection and treatment of subject material used in the process of production, to reaffirm support of federal legislation to regulate the business practices of the motion picture industry used in distribution."

Stimson Accepts Post as Diplomat

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in President Hoover's Cabinet, has reëntered the diplomatic field by accepting the chairmanship of the Permanent Conciliation Committee created under the Locarno agreements. The invitation to head the board was extended several weeks ago, and his acceptance was announced last night.

In 1925, the Locarno pacts set up the commission to consider disputes between Germany and France and between Germany and Belgium. If either disputant rejects the commission's recommendations, the final decision in the matter rests with the League of Nations Council.

Germany, France, England, and Italy under the Locarno treaties agreed to preserve the sanctity of the Franco-German frontier. The commission of five members is to meet only when a specific case is submitted for conciliation. Strictly legal controversies would not come before the committee, but would be referred to the World Court.

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Work of Putting Youth in Forests Moves Forward

(Continued from Page 1)

a year ago. There are boys in these camps who have known only idleness in city streets since the doors of schoolrooms closed upon them.

"And don't imagine that because these boys have come to us from family welfare lists that they are an inferior grade of boys," one regular army sergeant said emphatically. "They are good boys, and they are willing boys. If they want a clerk over at camp headquarters all we have to do is call out our need in any hut and we'll get answers from a dozen that are good typists, stenographers, trained clerical workers. We can find cooks, mechanics, chauffeurs, almost any kind of a worker."

The sergeant paused as a husky 18-year-old approached with a query in his eyes. "What's this I hear, Sarge, about section and squad leaders being in line for more money?"

Got as High as $45

"That's what the report is," the sergeant answered. "If the new rule goes through you'll be able to get as high as $45 a month. But you'll have to step on it, Joe, if you want to win out on one of those jobs. You'll have plenty of competition."

Joe grinned confidently. "Just watch me. I need that extra fifteen bucks." He expanded pridefully. "Twenty-five dollars of my pay is going home, and it's keeping my kid sister in high school. If it wasn't for my getting this job she couldn't have gone back this year." He swung his mess kit under his arm and swaggered off in the direction of his hut.

"Proud as a pup," the sergeant remarked, and there was a fatherly gleam in his eyes as he said it. "That's the first month's pay he ever earned. He's getting his feet planted somewhere and he likes it."

It is boys like these who are pouring into Fort Devens at the rate of 500 a day, and departing for forestry camps at the same daily rate. They are coming in ragged detachments, glad to escape from the streets and enforced idleness, boyishly eager to impress their officers with their ability, patently craving activity. They go out in more compact squads, wearing their uniforms of overalls and jumpers with youthful jauntiness. They are workmen now, going out on a job, their step tells the beholder.

The officers and noncommissioned officers are picking squad and section leaders from each group as it is formed into a company. They take those boys who show natural leadership, who are able to command a degree of obedience and respect. This, they say, is the only feasible system since any form of militarism is positively taboo. And this system seems to be working smoothly, for not only does it encourage qualities of leadership, but gives to each group a sense of cohesion and self-reliance.

Understanding Shown

Talking to officers who are taking over the command of companies of these boys one is impressed by the spirit of understanding and patience brought to bear upon the problem of handling these boys. Lacking the authority to enforce strict discipline these officers are handling their charges more in the manner in which a good shepherd handles his flock, by striving to instill confidence and respect into the boys, by showing them the reason behind rules and orders.

Among the officers there is more than a hint of pride that the army has been called upon to handle this job. "What other organization could have handled it?" an officer commanding a company asked. "And now that it has been handed to us we will do a good job of it. Give us six months with these boys and their own friends won't recognize them. They won't be idle youngsters at the end of that time. They will know how to work and how to play. Already some of them have put on pounds of weight and look upon the world with different eyes. Give us the time and the opportunity and we will help them to realize that they are men, and can take their place with anyone."

That the placing of the age limit at 25 was a wise ruling seems to be the consensus of opinion among the officers. It gives the boys more self-reliance, while the presence of young men of 23 and 24 stabilizes the younger boys and provides the substitute for the enforced discipline of military organization.

There are many obstacles to be overcome, however. The problem of keeping the boys interested, of substituting something for amusements and recreations of the cities. In some of the more isolated camps this is much more than a minor consideration.

One of Highest Peaks

Up on one of the highest peaks of the Berkshires, just behind North Adams, is the newly formed Savoy Forest camp. It is an ideally beautiful location, a stretch of meadow for the pitching of their tents. Across from the camp the hillside climbs upward in a solid bank of green forest. On an overcast day the cloud battalions march across the face of the hill, trailing their banners of white mist among the tree tops. Up there the air is as clear and fresh and bracing as it can be a few thousand feet above sea level. Conditions are ideal for the perfect camp, but the drawback of lack of amusements is very noticeable there.

It was this phase of the problem that was causing the captain in charge the most thought. "We can keep the boys busy up here," he said. "And we can work wonders with them physically. With the appetite that the work up here will give them and the abundance of wholesome food I guarantee there won't be anyone underweight by the close of the summer. We can keep order for we have a fine bunch of boys, but we are wondering if we can keep them from getting bored and homesick.

"The nearest town is Adams, four miles away. And that is two miles straight down and two straight up again. The boys won't want to hike that very often. We can organize baseball and basketball teams among the boys. We will bring in a radio and what other equipment we can obtain. But we need more than that. A motion picture outfit would be ideal, and would probably do more than anything else toward keeping the boys contented and happy. But with the nearest power line two miles away the movie problem is a real one. Then, too, there is the question of reading matter. We have nothing in that line at present, and we do need magazines and newspapers badly."

Problem in Most Camps

This seems to be the big problem of most of the camps. Everything is at hand to make of the Civilian Conservation Corps a great success. But to be a complete success in the rehabilitation of boys as well as the reforestation of hills these camps must be made not only places of shelter but inviting places as well.

In the 400 men in Savoy Forest camp there are now possibly eight or 10 who will be sent back to the base as unsuited to camp life. Even this small percentage, the commanding officer pointed out, will be rejected only with the benefit of the whole camp in view. Considering that these boys are nearly all city bred this small percentage is looked upon as exceedingly low.

So the conservation army is marching on toward its work in the forests of the country. There are bare hillsides ahead to be clothed with seedling pines and there are fire breaks and trails to be cut. But, what is just as important, as the army marches chins are coming up and shoulders are lifting, and thousands of boys are learning what it is to take pride in work well done.

Training for Work in the Forests

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Lining Up for Mess. Lower Left—"Mess Is Served." Lower Right—Lieut. E. H. Bowes and Lieut E. A. Gans, in Charge of Myles Standish Camp on Cape Cod.

Roosevelt Urges Naval Graduates Not to Be Clique

(Continued from Page 1)

the manner of your performance of these duties is involved.

Knowledge of these things I must assume you have learned in the course of your term at the academy. Otherwise you would not be here awaiting the diplomas which certify your fitness to be naval officers of the United States.

You have an advantage over many other young men, not alone having survived the tests requisite to your receiving your diplomas, but especially in that you have learned discipline, responsibility, industry and loyalty—the very elements upon which, in every walk of life, every worthwhile success is founded.

Other Lessons to Learn

Others on the threshold of active life must demonstrate their reliability; yours, because you have graduated from the United States Naval Academy, is taken for granted.

There are, however, other lessons which cannot be taught in the classrooms of the service colleges or of civilian colleges—lessons which can come only through voluntary study and voluntary practice on your part after you have graduated.

These are lessons that have to do with your relationship to your fellow man in your contacts with your associates in your chosen profession of government service or of private endeavor.

A columnist complained the other day that I had overestimated the importance of understanding of, and sympathy with, the point of view and the general well-being of what might be called the average citizen, and he intimated that a man could be highly successful in any profession without studying that point of view.

Nevertheless, when you make a close examination of any profession, you will find very few successful men, or for that matter women, who do not take into consideration the effect of their individual efforts on humanity as a whole.

Esprit de corps, pride of profession, is as delightful and imperative an element in the making of a good officer as it is in the making of a good professional or business man, but when it is carried to the point of assuming that only the holder of an Annapolis commission or diploma, or the possessor of a college degree, is a valid member of the aristocracy of life, it becomes a hindrance instead of a help to your service, to the Government and to your fellow citizens.

Be Good Mixers

So I ask you to avoid an exclusive relationship to your own clan—to your clan of the navy or to some other special government service or to the clan of your profession in civil life.

Remember to cultivate the friendship of people, not alone in your own class or profession—but the average run of folks—the same folks you would have known and liked and affiliated with had you not been chosen to enter and to graduate from a highly specialized institution of higher education.

This I ask of you, not only for your own sakes, but for your country's sake.

You who become today officers of the United States Navy are not set apart as a clique with different interests and different ideas from those of the rest of the country.

Those of you who are to enter civil life are, in the same way, in no sense a clique.

You have, and should rightly have, pride in graduation from our splendid, historical Naval Academy. You inherit the tradition of honor and of efficiency. You inherit as well the tradition of service to the people of the United States.

You will, I am confident, think of those people not as an abstract, theoretical mass, but as 120,000,000 of men and women and children in 48 states—on sea coast, on plain and among the mountains; in city, in village and on farm; rich people, people of moderate means, poor people; people employed and people out of jobs.

You represent them all. They have given you a glorious opportunity. Make good. Keep the faith. Good luck to you in the days to come!

Roosevelt Faces War Debt Step

(Continued from Page 1)

American delegation, said just before the Roosevelt steamed yesterday afternoon.

"The program as suggested by the agenda at the preparatory conference applies measures that are equally important to the people of all countries, and that if carried out would give remedies that would be equally beneficial to all.

"The result of this is that there will be no occasion for bargaining and therefore, there should be an agreement as to the fundamentals of the situation in a few weeks that should equally apply to currency stabilization as well as to trade barriers. That does not necessarily relate to the exact time in which the agreement would be carried out. It might be carried out more rapidly in one country and more slowly in another.

Early Conclusion Sought

"Our delegation naturally is keeping expressly in mind the purposes expressed by the President a number of times, to the effec that it is earnestly hoped that the conference will be able to conclude its work within eight weeks. Especially we hope this, as it relates to a program dealing with the fundamentals of the economic conference. The crisis in all countries is sufficiently great and urgent to make six or eight weeks extremely important."

With Mr. Hull are Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada; Representative S. D. McReynolds (D.) of Tennessee, and Mr. Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, and 43 advisers, secretaries and stenographers. Thirteen relatives of members of the delegation also are in the party.

Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, and Mr. James M. Cox, one-time Governor of Ohio and Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, will leave here tomorrow night in the Olympic, of the White Star Line, to join the conference. With them will be Mr. Victor Selden Clark, economist.

How-to-Get-to-Fair Maps

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Highway maps, 10,000,000 of them, are being distributed throughout the United States to show motorists the best way to get to a Century of Progress here. Oil companies and motor clubs are joining in the distrbution. Complete directions on how to reach the exposition grounds from points within a radius of 400 miles of this city are given.

White House Pool Nearly Completed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1 — The pastel shaded swimming pool at the White House tomorrow will be available for President Roosevelt's daily plunge. Finishing touches are now being applied.

The tiled walls of the pool are sky-blue which changes to a delicate green above the water line. Although it is only 15-feet wide, its length affords room for a 50-foot dash. At its shallowest end it measures 4½ feet and at the deep end, where a diving board has been placed it attains a depth of 8 feet. Wall lights have been installed in the pool room, as well as under-water lights which will add to the thrill of night swimming.

The pool is located in the terrace connecting the White House with the President's' office. It took 25 days to build the pool, and 50 men were employed. Funds to cover the cost, approximately $16,000, were raised by a group of newspapers, headed by the New York Daily News.

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The Young Folks' Page

Twenty-Four Hours

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part II

ALEC sprang to his feet. "What is it?" he said. On the floor of the cupboard, neatly placed together, was an assortment of things, a bottle of milk, a small saucepan, a tin of cocoa, a packet of sugar, a box of matches, a jar of oil, and two candles.

The boys stared at them in bewilderment.

"That settles it," Alec said, at length. "Someone evidently lives here."

"But why—how—" Ken began.

"They must have come in while we were upstairs and put them there," Alec said.

"But I didn't go up," Ken objected. "While you were in the bedrooms I was in the room at the back. I don't believe anyone could possibly have come in without my hearing them. And even if they did, what have they gone away for?"

"Ask me another," said Alec.

They stood in silence staring at the things.

"It's awfully queer," Ken said at length.

Alec walked to the front door and looked out into the garden, but all was quiet. "I know what I'm going to do," he said. "I'm going to fill that old stove with oil and make the best cocoa we've ever had. We'll have to drink it out of the pan, but what odds! Light those candles and fix them up somewhere so that we can see what we're doing, and if the Lord of the Manor returns, give him the bird! That's a joke, and its pretty marvelous to be able to make a joke when you're starving!"

He fetched the stove from the kitchen and set it down close to the table. "That will help to warm things up," he said, and filling it, set to work to make the cocoa.

Nightfall

It was a delicious meal, the best meal they ever remembered to have had, and when it was over and night had settled down outside, and there was still no sign or sound of a visitor, they dragged out their woolen rugs, and with their knapsacks for pillows, laid them side by side in the warmest corner. And there, with the stars winking down at them, and the trees throwing their thin shadows across the floor, they rolled themselves up as best they could and slept.

A thrush sharpening its beak on the eaves above the window woke them the next morning. A patch of sunlight lay on the boards of the floor, and the sense of a fine morning pervaded the room.

Ken sat up and looked about him in a dazed sort of way. And then his eyes fell on the figure of Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog, and he remembered the strange adventures of the previous day.

"What has happened once can happen again," he said to himself, and going quietly over to the cupboard he looked inside. But there was nothing more than the remains of their last meal, and taking them out he put them on the table.

During breakfast they discussed what their next move should be. Having found a home, they were loath to leave it, but the question of money was a vital one. It was not likely that the grocer would be willing to exchange more food for another bird, and while they remained in the village they were getting no nearer to London.

It was finally decided that Alec should spend the morning in another endeavor to sell their wares, and that Ken should stay in the cottage and put the finishing touches to a linnet he was carving. There was still a portion of bread left and a little butter, and so long as the milk remained good and the oil held out they would be able to make cocoa.

The Next Morning

It was a lovely morning, and after Alec had gone, Ken explored the small garden and listened to the singing of a robin in a holly bush. At some time or other it must have been a pretty little place, but weeds had choked the rose bushes and grass had covered the narrow paths. He went back to the cottage and, drawing one of the crates into the porch, sat down in the sun with the linnet and his tools.

It was strange, he told himself, how perfectly at home he felt in the cottage. There was something about it that appealed to him in a quite peculiar way, and dirty and forsaken as it was he could see how it would look if it were snugly furnished, if the windows were cleaned and hung with chintz curtains, if a fire burned in the grate, and bits of brass glittered on the hearth.

After the unromantic chill of the town they had left it was comforting to feel the kindliness of the country, to hear the scuttle of a bird in the leaves under the hedge, and to watch a spider making its way cautiously across a slab of stone.

For the first time since they had set off on their long tramp he questioned whether London was going to be the wonderful haven he had hoped for. Suppose, if they ever reached it, they found themselves seeking shelter in a dreary little street; suppose it was as hard to sell wooden birds in a city as it was anywhere else—what then?

He drew his long fingers gently over the linnet's wing feathers in order to find out if he had left any sharp edges, but they were smooth and beautifully soft to the touch.

"Little linnet," he said in a whisper, "would you be happy in London?"

There was the sound of a step on the road outside, the gate opened with a click, and Alec came swinging up the path.

Alec's Adventure

"I say!" he began a little breathlessly, "I've had an adventure! Come inside and shut the door."

They drew the crates up to the table and faced one another.

"As I was going past the grocer's I saw a man looking in at the window," Alec began, t lking in a quick, excited way. "He was a big sort of man and his face was so close to the glass I thought at any moment it would go right through. Then he turned from the window, opened the door, and went into the shop as if he meant business.

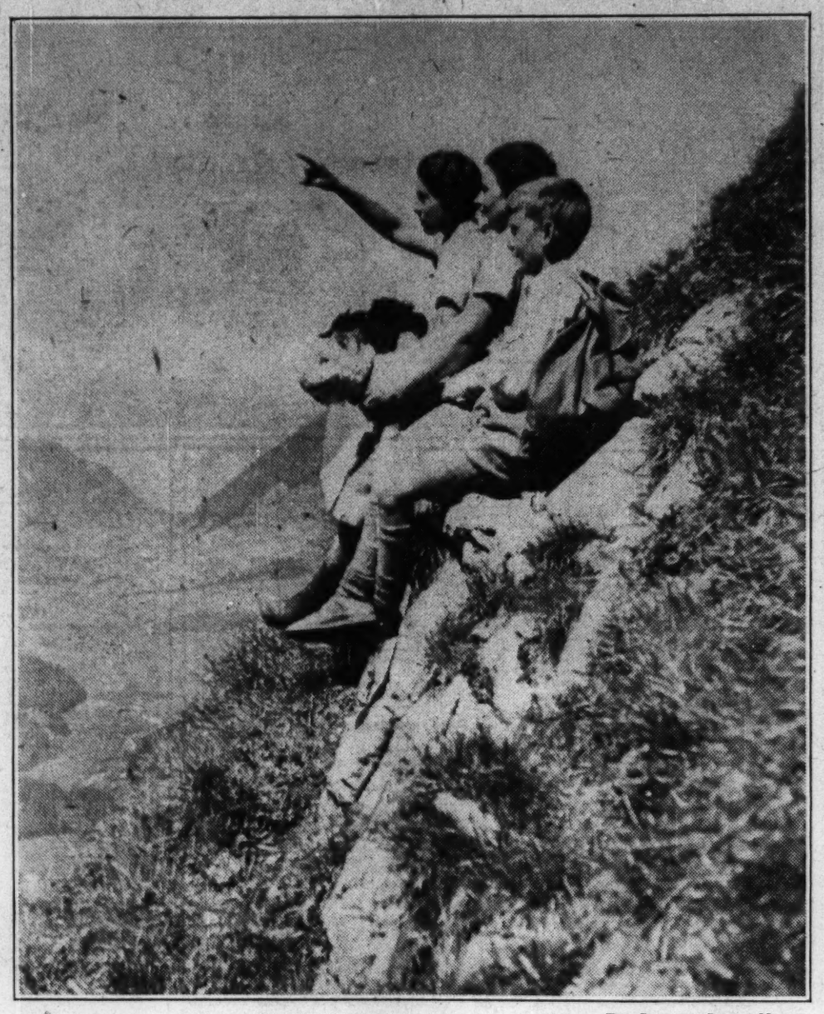
"I loitered outside to see what would happen next, and sure enough, there was Mr. Fairie leaning over the things in the window and picking up the magpie. Hallo, I thought, what does this mean? From where I stood I could see the counter, and there was the man with the magpie in h' hand, turning and twisting it about and peering at it as if he meant to eat it. And then, what do you think? Mr. Fairie opened the door and beckoned to me to come and, and there I was, standing before the big man, explaining about the magpie, and showing him the other birds."

"Did he buy the lot?" Ken asked anxiously.

Alec shook his head and laughed at Ken's look of disappointment. "That wasn't what he was after," he said. "It was something far more exciting than that. He is the architect for those new houses down the road. They are to be of the timbered, Elizabethan period, and he is looking for someone to undertake a lot of carving for the woodwork. He said the magpie was one of the finest bits of modern handcarving he had seen, and after he had examined the other birds he asked if we would undertake the work between us. Ken, my boy, it means a real job, and we are to start on it right away."

"Oh, and another thing," Alec went on, bouncing his fingers up and down on the table. "This cottage is to be let, and if we want it we can have it for five shillings a week. It will need a bit of furnishing, of course, but we could soon begin to collect things for it." He looked around. "Andway, we've got a table and a Mother Hubbard Cupboard to start with!"

(To be concluded next Thursday.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Halt on the Mountain Side Gives Time to Enjoy the View Across the Valley.

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

THE Graf Zeppelin is again causing a stir among the nations interested in airship flying and particularly in the visits of this monarch of the skies. Last month we listed the new stamps issued by Italy in honor of the Graf Zeppelin's visit to Rome on its flight along the west coast of Africa and thence across the South Atlantic to South America. The Graf Zeppelin also visited Greece on this trip and in honor of the event Greece has issued

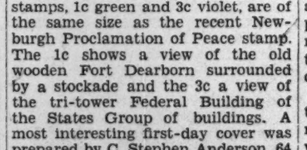
three air mail stamps, the 30D red, 100D blue and 120D brown, in the design as illustrated. The inscription across the top reads: "Athens—Rome—Rio de Janeiro" and across the bottom: "Air Mail Service—Italy—Greece—Turkey."

Greece will also issue a new seven-value series of air mail stamps about the first of the month, the designs of which will depict a plane flying over a map of Greece, a plane flying over the mythical Incarus, and one flying over the Acropolis.

Archæological work amidst the ruins of ancient Greece has called upon the stamp collectors of the world to assist in their work of restoration. A new semi-postal series of four values is to be placed on sale at double their face value. The surtax is to be used to swell the Archæological Fund, which is used for restoring the ancient ruins and preserving the fine arts of this once-famous nation.

Canada

In honor of the meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the coming Convention of the Postal Union the Canadian Government issued on May 18 a very interesting 5c blue stamp showing a view of the Ottawa River in the foreground and in the background the principal buildings of the capital.



It will be of interest to specialists and collectors of Canadian stamps to know that the Director of Posts of the Philatelic Agency at Ottawa has issued a list of all the issues of Canada remaining unsold and which the Agency will sell direct to the collector at face value.

United States

The new Century of Progress commemoratives were first placed on sale in Chicago on May 25. The two stamps, 1c green and 3c violet, are of the same size as the recent Newburgh Proclamation of Peace stamp. The 1c shows a view of the old wooden Fort Dearborn surrounded by a stockade and the 3c a view of the tri-tower Federal Building of the States Group of buildings. A most interesting first-day cover was prepared by C. Stephen Anderson, 64 Wellington Avenue, West Orange, N. J., on which is given a history of the event in condensed form. One million copies each of the two values were sent by airplane from Washington on May 18 so as to be on time for the opening day's sale at Chicago. The Government will have a Philatelic Agency located at the fair at which the public may purchase any of the old or new issues held by the Government and remaining unsold.

Italy

A squadron of airplanes under the command of General Balbo will leave Rome the early part of June for the Century of Progress at Chicago. The squadron will fly by easy stages by way of Iceland and Greenland, to Labrador and across Canada to Chicago. Mail will be landed at Reykjavik, Iceland, and at the Century of Progress, Chicago. Two sets of three stamps each have been issued—a 50-lire set of stamps for postage from Rome to Chicago and a 25-lire set of stamps for the return trip. The cost of the pair of stamps in mint condition as quoted by the Unione Filatelica Nazionale, S. A., of Rome, Italy, is $6, and for the flown covers $7 each.

Union of South Africa

A set of semi-postal stamps has been issued and placed on sale. The stamps bear a surtax of half their face value and this surtax is to be used in establishing a fund for the erection of the Voortrekker Memorial in 1938. The set of stamps is known as the Voortrekker Centenary Issue. The designs show a Voortrekker wagon being pulled up a hill by a pair of oxen, a Voortrekker man sitting with his chin cupped in his hand, and a Voortrekker woman standing. The stamps come in pairs, the inscription being inscribed alternately in Afrikaan and in English.

Middle Congo

Another interesting French Colony set of stamps has just been issued, this time for Middle Congo. There

are 22 postal values and 11 postage dues. The design above shows the Viaduct of Mindouli.

Various Issues

Among the other interesting stamps issued during the month we find a new commemorative set of four values issued by Honduras.

Germany has issued six more values of the President von Hindenburg medallion portrait and a new set showing a profile portrait of Frederick the Great. Netherlands has also

issued for its Colonies values of the recent William of Orange Commemoratives. The Philippines has overprinted several values of its stamps in honor of the F. Rein flight from Madrid to Manila.

Making a Mountaineer

WHEN Erskine arrived at the little town in the Bernese Oberland where his cousins lived he was not prepared for any mountain climbing, but his two cousins were—both with hobnailed boots and heavy rucksacks, and Uncle Bill was—with an ice pick in his hands and a coil of strong rope looped over one shoulder.

The train had scarcely come to a stop when they all began shouting at Erskine to hurry because it was such a fine day and they wanted to get into the mountains a. soon as possible. So there was nothing for Erskine to do but take his week's supply of clothes out of his pack, putting back in it a pull-over and an extra pair of socks and some of the food from Lotte's heavy rucksack, leave the rest of his things at the station and say he was ready. With a whistle from Uncle Bill that brought the two dogs heeling they were off, swinging down the village street with long easy strides.

* * *

"We'll be 6000 feet up by afternoon," Lotte volunteered, pointing toward the distant range.

To Erskine it looked like an impassable wall of rock. He did not see how one got up into it or over it—or why. They soon left the road for a path that led from field to field through gates and over fences, but almost imperceptibly it began to rise; soon the gradient became more apparent and it was not long before the path was zig-zagging sharply back and forth across the hillside.

They had been going for two hours when Uncle Bill called a halt. A spring was flowing out of the ground near them. "Don't drink too much," he said. "Wet your face and your hands and take a swallow or two—any more will make you that much thirstier as we climb. Ready now? No more stops until we're above the ladder." Rucksacks were swung over shoulders, the dogs pattered ahead, going up the thin stony path like goats.

On, on, one hundred feet, two, three—the trail was laced like a ribbon across the ascent. What was the ladder, Erskine wondered. Once he dislodged a stone and stood for a moment spellbound as he watched it career madly down the hillside, sometimes bounding high up into the air, at last coming to rest in the valley below. "Keep upright and put your weight squarely on each foot, especially in the narrow places," Bette was saying behind him and Erskine soon knew what she meant. A sharp turn in the path revealed a ledge so narrow that he stood still at the thought of treading on it. But the dogs were safely over and Uncle Bill, placing one hobnailed foot securely before moving the other, yet doing it all quickly, was over, and when Erskine came his feet found more to tread on than his eyes had first seen. Then the path came to its end against a wedge of rock that jutted out sharply, a clear precipitous drop below it. This, then, was the ladder—a small affair built against the rock up whose six rungs one mounted to the continuation of the path.

Uncle Bill uncoiled his rope, fastened it first around his waist, then knotted it about Erskine and the two girls, leaving some yards of slack between. Each girl took a dog under her arm. They were ready.

* * *

"Keep well on the mountain side of the ladder and don't look down unless you especially want to," Uncle Bill cautioned, mounting the ladder first. Planting his feet well on the little plateau above, he pulled the rope taut so that Erskine would have its help. The rungs were set far apart and Erskine looking down between the first two saw the valley—seemingly a matter of miles below. Safely on the plateau, he watched Uncle Bill pull the slack of the rope until the girls were up. Then they stopped for their promised rest, and sitting on a ledge Bette pointed out the different peaks, telling their names and heights.

At 3 o'clock, after five hours of steady climbing, they reached the Gelten hut, a shelter belonging to the Swiss Alpine Club where climbers can cook their meals and sleep. It was tucked against a wall of red rock in a high valley where countless streams ran noisily down from the glacier above. The one precious hour allotted for their stay went all too quickly and the climbers needing light for their two hours' descent to the valley could not spare another moment of the sun.

It was easier going down. They took a different path which, following in the wake of an ancient avalanche, was rocky but wider than their first. At one place it dipped suddenly under a rushing waterfall, leaving only a narrow passage between the damp mountain side and the tumbling water. Down, down the rocky path they went, sometimes almost running from the steepness of it.

* * *

It was after 6 when they reached the valley. The air seemed hot and stuffy and they turned to face their high free world for one last glimpse. As they looked at the mountains, the glow from the setting sun spread over snow and gleaming glacier and gaunt granite slab, staining them crimson; fading slowly, the mountains took on the steel-blue cloak of night.

That night, the dogs asleep on their pillows, the rucksacks piled in a corner, Erskine sat up in his bed—eyes on the mountain height they had held like a fortress for one brief hour in mid-afternoon after five long hours of assault. He had stood there, 6000 feet above the world under the shelf of that white glacier! No one had asked him if he could do it. No one had asked him if he wanted to. Uncle and cousins were mountaineers and had taken it for granted that he would be one too. He knew now what it was to be a mountaineer—to measure oneself against heights and conquer them. One after one, he longed to stand on the mountain tops of the world.

BRETT YATES

Hungary Prepares For Jamboree

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Boy Scouts of Hungary are preparing many a treat for their visitors according to reports received from that country with reference to the World Jamboree, which is to be held at Gödöllö, near Budapest in August. Not the least of these will be one for the Chief Scout himself, who is to have a splendid tent divided into compartments and designed and decorated in the way that the tents of the ancient Magyar chieftains were done 1000 years ago.

As Hungarian Scouts have authentic Magyar musicians in their ranks, boys from foreign countries will hear the Tzigane music which hitherto they may have only heard over the radio. The great camp will have its own newspaper, the Magyar Cserkesz (pronounced Maddihar Chaircase) and this will be printed in four languages.

A Jamboree poster and poster stamps have been issued. This shows a joyous Scout with the world resting on his hand. As the words on it are simply "Jamboree, 1933, Budapest-Gödöllö," the same poster can be used for all countries.

A fine idea is the "Swapping Exchange." At former Jamborees much swapping has been done. Kilts for turbans, Hungarian grass plumes for knives, badges for badges and even shirts for shorts. This time anyone with a "treasure" for disposal will only have to go to the exchange and look around for something for which he would like to "do a swap."

Among the usual Jamboree displays there will be exhibitions on an ambitious scale. Some of these will consist of handicrafts and camping methods and materials. These will include the various types of tents used in different countries as well as cooking and camp management. In fact, the Boy Scouts of Hungary are leaving no stone unturned to insure that visiting Scouts shall ever look back on the Gödöllö Jamboree with pleasure.

The Mail Bag

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Though rather late I should like to send in something about camp, in response to your request.

There's everything at our camp that any girl would want—except horseback riding—and I wouldn't care so much for that.

Last summer we made a path through the virgin forest on the hill, and also a clearing. All summer five or six girls worked on it and it was finished in time for our last camp fire.

As for swimming—everyone is encouraged to swim and swim more by the fact that we have a splendid swimming site and awards are made when you pass certain tests. There are three awards, the sea urchin for beginners, the starfish for intermediates, and lastly, the goldfish for advanced swimmers. What fun we have, trying to stand on our hands in the water!

On "stunt" nights the camp is kept in gales of laughter by short plays and other amusing features given by the girls. Every girl must contribute something to the evening, or else she must pay a forfeit.

My memories of the rowing are partly delightful, and a little otherwise. At 1:00 p. m., just after luncheon, is the time to get the mail from across the lake. The hot sun beats down silently and the whole world is silent, except in the boat, where we sing camp songs and laugh and talk.

When the sun is setting and the sky is aflame with the gorgeous red of the setting sun, and the bats wing their eerie way against its brilliancy, the girls meet around the flagpole. A few poems are read by one of the instructors, a few songs are sung, the clear voices echoing over the lake, the flag is reverently lowered, and the girls listen quietly to the triumphant, sweet notes of the bugle.

Then the members of the camp hie away to their beds and talk and laugh about everything in general and nothing in particular until taps rings out.

Ruth G.

State Mines, Transvaal, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

No one nows how much the Monitor is appreciated out here. Although the paper takes a month or more to reach us, we look forward to the fair account of world news presented. I am never satisfied until I have read the Monitor's opinion on different questions.

I have a Mail Bag correspondent in Wisconsin and I am so enjoying the friendship that I would welcome letters from anyone interested in South Africa.

State Mines is one of the largest gold producers, if not the largest in the world. The deepest mine on the Rand here is just over 8000 feet below the surface.

The gold mines run more or less in a 60-mile line running east to west with Johannesburg, our largest city, in the center.

In the Eastern Transvaal we have a fine national park which is about equal to Wales in area. It is a sanctuary for most kinds of African wild animals.

My chief hobby is photography, and my favorite sport swimming. I am hoping that someone will write. I am "over 20." H. Percival K. W.

Wethersfield, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been watching the Mail Bag and hoping that some boy who is intensely interested in Boy Scouts would write. Numbers of Scouts have written, but none has classed Scouting as his big hobby. It is not my one and only hobby, but it is one of my outstanding ones. I am 16 years old and I have been in Scouting for four years. I should be especially interested in corresponding with Scouts in other countries for the purpose of exchanging various parts of equipment. I am making a collection of neckerchiefs, so I should be more interested in exchanging that part of the equipment, although I should like to exchange badges of rank, belts and insignia.

At high school, where I am a junior, I am taking a college preparatory course—that is, English, Latin, French, algebra, etc. A few of my other interests are athletics, dramatics and newspapers.

As I have a paper route, I am very much interested in newspapers, and I was pleased to see that the Monitor rated high in the recent contest for the Ayer Cup for the best made-up newspaper. The newspaper I deliver, the Hartford Courant, won the prize last year. We were certainly very proud of it.

We live in the town of Wethersfield. This town is reputed to be the oldest town in the State, and it has quite a history. It was in this town that Washington and Rochambeau laid the plans for the siege of Yorktown. In this town also is one of the largest elms in the world. I think that Odell Shepard of Trinity College once had an article in the Monitor about it.

Now I shall close with a final appeal to the Boy Scouts of oreign countries to write. I promise all of you that I will faithfully write to you and do my best to exchange with you to the best of my ability. And in closing I wont to thank the Monitor editors for the opportunity the Mail Bag gives us to communicate with other Scouts.

Clement G. M.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Editor:

Although I've been contemplating writing for some time, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag.

I am a second class Girl Scout and besides belonging to a regular group, belong to an equestrian troop which rides every Saturday morning. I go to a high school on the campus of the University of Minnesota, and as it is an experimental school we have many advantages, such as the university buildings and professors.

I have two dogs, a Cairn terrier and a wire-haired terrier. The Cairn is a very quiet little fellow while the wire-haired is just the opposite. She is always eager for a walk or a drive and she loves to play ball. I am fond of all pets but especially of horses and dogs and am interested in riding, swimming, Scouting and reading. Sometimes I write stories and poems and once I entered a book of these and a collection of china and glass animals in a hobby show.

I speak a little French and should be especially interested to hear from girls my age (15) in France. However, I should love to hear from any state or country.

Nancy Jane B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty W. (13), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Interested in stamp and postmark collecting, sewing and cooking.

Ethel D. (14), Sebastopol, Calif.—Especially from Spain. Correspond in English or Spanish.

Lillian Z. (14), Antwerp, N. Y.—Exchange pressed flowers.

Mary H. (16), Springfield, Ill.—Especially from Japan.

Virginia C. (17), Hampton, Va.—Interested in art, writing, collecting postcards and sailing.

From Boys

John A. (12), Tulsa, Okla.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in nature study and stamp collecting.

Roy E. (16), Liverpool, England.—Especially from France and the United States. Correspond in English or French. Interested in languages, politics and sports.

Franz F. (17), Konigsberg, Germany.—From the United States and the British Empire.

Thomas Y. D. (19), Sterling, Ill.—From foreign lands.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

What a Thrill!

A plunge into the lake before breakfast . . . the taste of bacon out-of-doors . . . the story-telling hour around the campfire—these and other experiences will thrill the boys and girls who this summer attend the camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

By writing to the directors of these camps you can obtain booklets depicting the individual features of each camp.

Camp advertisements appear on The Children's Page Mondays, and on The Young Folks' Page Thursdays.

STAMP COLLECTORS

STAMP COLLECTORS' CATALOG; invaluable "Stamp Finder" (tells instantly what country a stamp is from); illustrated Booklet on Stamp Collecting—all for 10c to cover mailing expenses. Approvals included.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
Everything for the Stamp Collector
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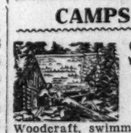
PROGRESSIVE CAMP

ST. CHARLES, ILL.
(Near Chicago)
Boys and girls (separate camps) 7 to 15 years. Junior and Senior.
Horses and swimming special features.
Write or call St. Charles 1 or 61 for catalog.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

For Boys in the East
World's Fair Motor Trip
One to two months at Camp
See the wonders of the Chicago World's Fair en route to Camp Leelanau. Personally escorted all the way by member of camp staff. Round trip in private automobile. Travel and camp expenses included in one nominal fee. All camp sports on land and sea. 13th Season. Campers from 38 states.
LEELANAU *for* BOYS
Mr. William Beals, *Director*
Glen Arbor, Michigan
Eastern Representative: John B. Poore
5 Dillaway Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Telephone CRYstal 1389
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS



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FOR BOYS
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Woodcraft, swimming, ponies, pets, studio, shop, gardening, farming, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $160 for season. Brownies 6-9 years. Pioneers 10-16 years.
Free Booklet
MR. and MRS. L. E. SMITH, Pittsford, Vt.

CAMP RIO VISTA
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY
An ideal camp for boys from 5 to 12 years. Pleasantly situated, 2½ hours from New York. All suitable land and water sports. Permanent building. Excellent food. $110 for the season of nine weeks. Also part-time rates. Mrs. S. N. SOLER, 2035 Haring Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Camp *for Boys*
July 3rd to August 13th
on Catalina Island
Ideal Program of Vacation Activities for building character and physique.
Black-Foxe Military Academy
Address the Registrar, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Your Boy's Summer
CAMP BECKET
in the Berkshires
31st Season—June 30-Sept. 1
A non-profit character-building camp. All sports; wild life sanctuary. Extremely low rates. Write State Exec. Comm., Y. M. C. A., 167 Tremont Street, Boston, or Tel. HANcock 5470.

TOSEBO CAMP
FOR BOYS
23rd year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals, "Sea Scouts," Boat Building, Swimming Instruction, Sports. Conducted trip to World's Fair included. Moderate rate. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Adventure Island
The "Joyous Isle"
A boy's "world" on a large wooded island in Green Bay near Fish Creek, Wis. Boat building, cruising, and many other attractive features. Unusual staff of creatively-minded men and women. Six-hour drive from Chicago. Very moderate fee. For booklet address
CHARLES A. KINNEY, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

WYOMISSING
2 hours from New York—
3 hours from Philadelphia
FOR BOYS. Near Poconos. 25 camp-owned horses, ponies, numerous pets. Woodcraft, canoeing, arrow-head hunts, carpenter and blacksmith shops. Cabins. Expert counselors. Junior group. All-inclusive fee. Write for Catalog.
W. M. TRANSUE, Minisink Hills, Pa.

WYANOKE
on Lake Winnepesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of councilors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft. Mount Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp, 28 miles away. W. H. Bentley, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA

Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO A STANLEY, *Director*
RIDGEWOOD, N J

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

For Gay Good Times
CAMP WINNECUNNET
At Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
Swim in the bluest of waters. "Sun off" on the whitest of beaches. Sleep under the starlit skies. Make jolly new friends at the shore.
Junior Camp June 28-July 12
Senior Camp July 15-Sept. 2
Rates: CAMP DIRECTOR, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Special Seasons, no age limit, June 10 to June 24 and Sept. 2 to 9.

POCH-A-WACHNE
For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska, Directors
BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

Nitawa *on Lake Spofford Chesterfield, N. H.*
For girls 5 to 18 years — 14th Season
Tuition adjusted to suit the times.
Excellent facilities for Swimming, Canoeing, Riding, Dramatics, Dancing, Arts and Crafts and Gypsy Lore under competent, companionable Counselors. Booklet.
Camp Indian Acres for Boys 5 to 12 years two miles distant.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Helen Keyes Robinson, Chesterfield, N. H.

WOODLAND
A Private Camp for Girls 7-19
Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Rate $12.50 a week. Catalog.
Mrs. Herbert M. Lorenz, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. *Kamp Kontershill for Boys, Pownal, Vt., affiliated.*

Sea Pines *Camp for Girls*
27th Year
Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School
FAITH BICKFORD, *Director*
Box M — Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

ACTIVITIES
All Land Sports, Music, Art, Dramatics, Nature Study, Camp Craft, Canoe Trips, Swimming and Water Sports emphasized.
BOOKLET.
Camp Celestia
A Camp for Girls at Winthrop, Maine
Miss Clarebelle Barrett, 192 Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Grace Leister, 171 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone New Rochelle 6487

MAYFLOWER
A CAPE COD CAMP FOR GIRLS
20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. *Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.*
Mrs. Norman White, Orleans, Mass.

CAMP COTUIT
On Cape Cod. For girls. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every three campers. Sailing, fresh and salt water swimming, tennis, riding, dancing, canoe trips. Opportunities in music, arts, crafts. Carefully planned meals. Milk from Walker-Gordon Dairies. Excellent sanitation. Many campers from families of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet.
Counselors' positions already filled.
Miss Emma L. Schumacher, 170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Riding, Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Archery, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, Nature Lore. Well qualified staff. Excellent food with fresh fruits and vegetables. Reasonable fee includes all activities and tutoring, if desired. Terms arranged. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner, Maple City, Michigan
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

Cooperative Camp
For Girls 16 to 22 Years
Conducted by HEALTHLAND CAMPS
A self maintaining camp. Actual participation in cooking, buying of food, serving meals, gardening. All activities. Jolly week-end parties. Trips. Leisure for study, music, or to train for counselorship. Leaflet. Fee $150.00.
The Three Pines Club, 359 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 19th season.
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Home Forum

We Climb a Cobble

EVERY year, at one season or another, we climb the Cobble. This time it was in May on one of those days that we like to clutch with both hands and halt in their transit; a day when white birches were fluttering both leaf and tassel; when the faint copper of young maple leaves was toning into the darker rust of their fading blossoms; when all foliage was still so delicate that the graceful lines of trunk and branch were not yet blotted out.

The actual climbing of the Cobble is nothing to boast about. It can be done in an hour and still give time to look and explore. The Cobble, as its name implies, is only a lump—just a lump on the side of a much larger hill—an outcropping of limestone or fieldspar. This particular Cobble is, perhaps, a thousand feet above the valley, and protrudes two hundred feet above the slope of the parent hill.

To climb the Cobble, all we have to do is to go up past the garden and the apple orchard to a place where a lane runs along the foot of a ledge. Here are a dozen steps, some natural, some made by hand, that take us to the barbed-wire fence that divides the Cobble pasture from civilized land. At the fence we have to search until we find a place where the wire is slack enough so that one of us can hold it up while the other crawls under. It is never very slack and crawling under is the major feat of the expedition.

This time, just as I edged beneath the wire, something scampered by close to my face and startled me so that a barb caught in the back of my sweater. But it was only an old sweater, and it was fun to have Peter come along. We like to have Peter form the habit, which all the family cats have had, of following us about the fields.

* * *

Through the barbed wire unscathed except for a stitch in a sweater, we at once made our pilgrimage to the place where Dutchman's Breeches used to grow. We felt quite sure we were too late, yet we sought out the spot, warm and sheltered at the base of a ledge. There were none to be found, neither leaves nor white, yellow-tipped blossoms. Whether too many children in their spring vacations had found them as I used to do, or whether it was really so much too late that all trace of them was obliterated by other growths, I am not sure. We did come upon alluring mats of violets and tufts of saxifrage growing almost on the surface of the thin soil. Unable to resist them, I took toll of each to put in the rock garden; and, quite needlessly, carried them in my hands all the way up the Cobble and back.

Soon we came upon the little path that leads to the summit.

Peter liked the path. He could run before us as he likes to do, and yet not be misled into guessing the wrong direction. Perhaps he thought he was choosing the way, so confidently would he rush ahead, dash up a tree in his impetus, wait until we were up with him, and then scuttle on again.

The path runs narrowly between thickets of alder, birch, and sumach. It passes under low-hanging branches that plucked at one's hair. It comes out into open ledgy spaces where saxifrage and columbine were growing, and the clean pasture turf was green to the edge of the rocks. Then the path plunges into thicket again, past a snaggly wild apple tree that was pink and white and fragrant. It climbs by a line of cedars and ends on the flat, ledge-crowned summit of the Cobble.

Here we sat down on a great boulder and absorbed the scene. Absorbed is the word. We did not look—not especially—not consciously. We simply sat and let the scene saturate us, for that is the way to get it all. Your truly observant person is not the one who oh's and ah's and turns his eyes this way and that, but the one who sits quiet and lets go. At the time he will appear less heedful than one who is full of ejaculation and admiration, but he will carry away within him a photograph of the scene upon which he can turn his gaze inward whenever and wherever he wishes.

So we soaked in light, color, and motion in our half-hour on the Cobble-top.

As for Peter, he at once crawled into an aperture under a boulder, dropped in complete relaxation, and seemed to go to sleep. But, if we moved away a dozen paces, Peter was there first, and then back again under a boulder a split second before we returned to our place and our contemplation.

What remains of our absorption? What is there on those sensitized photograph plates that we carry about in our memories? On one there is a picture of a deep, sky-rimmed bowl, with the Cobble on which we stood projecting halfway up one side. The slopes of the great bowl are colored with pastels in smudged and blended tints of green, rose, and chalky white, with accents of black. The green is for birch, maple, and elm and for new-born leaves of white oak; the rose is partly for red oak, but more for swamp maple which extends its flame far up the hillsides; the chalky white is shad bush blooming everywhere, shifting and turning in the faintest breeze, like fluttering laces. The black accents are evergreens, mostly cedars, standing, as Walter Prichard Eaton has written, "in casual array, like slim, dark sentinels, their feet firmly fixed where other trees would get no nourishment . . . their rich, deep color note, alike in summer and winter, picking out and accentuating the value of the landscape."

In that sea of spring color we perceived the subtlety of nature's coloring. There are no clear greens and reds, no pure white or black, but the green always shades into copper, the red is partly yellow, the white is really a pale, grayish green. The black is green, too, but dipped in ink. I pluck a single tiny maple leaf, and see in its unfolding half-inch a dozen different gradations of green and red. Add to this subtle mixing of colors the blending that is being done all the time by the wind, that twists and turns the leaves so that they are now satin-side up, now dull, and the scene possesses the same kind of fascination that the ocean has, the fascination of unending change.

* * *

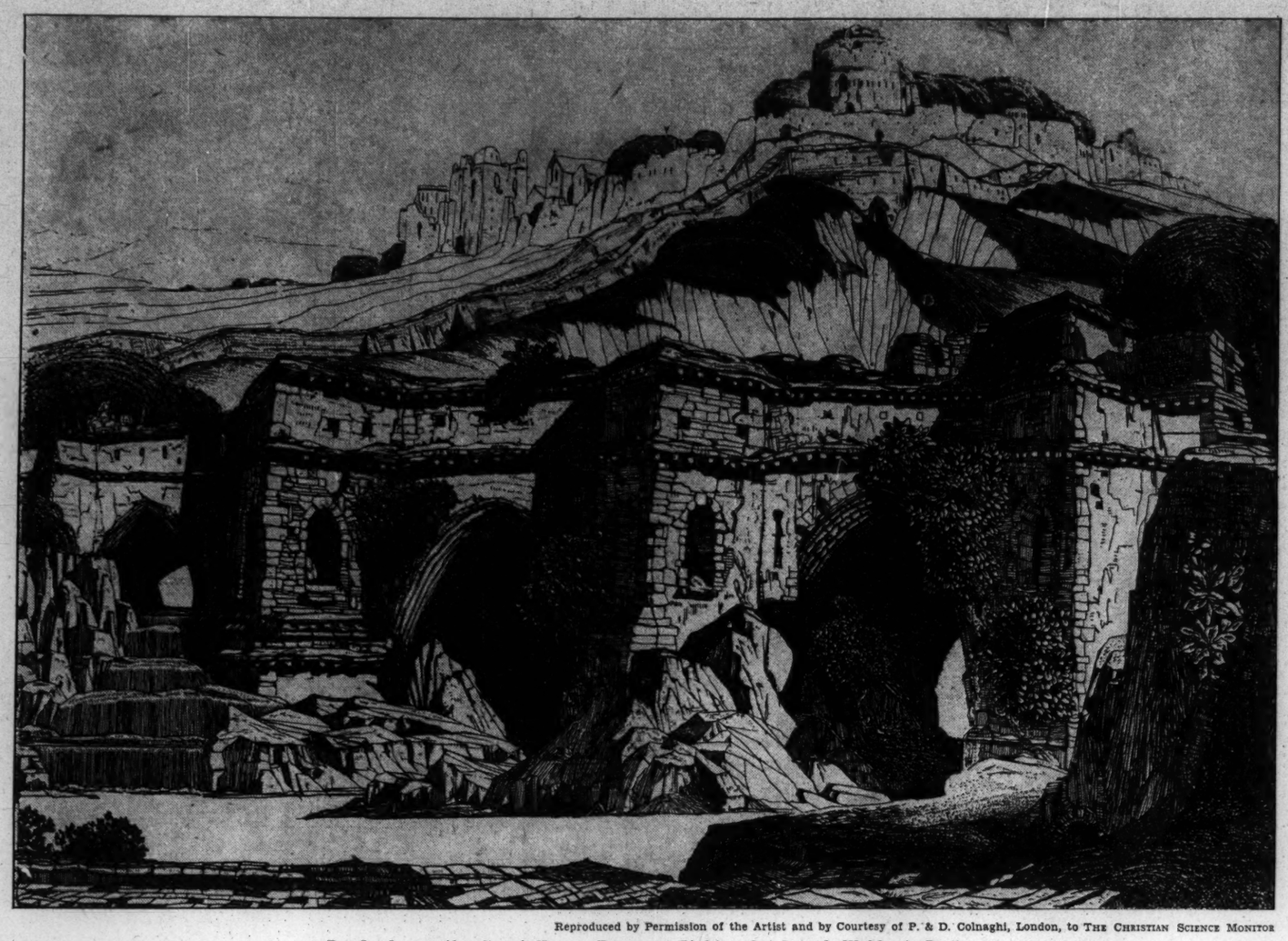
The photograph slide shifts and another appears—a close-up, a motion picture in minute detail. It shows a red squirrel on a rock a few feet away, well aware of Peter crouched beneath his boulder, but audacious enough to open up a last-year's wild apple and pick out the seeds for his lunch. He finishes off one apple, runs down to the ground and gets another, and finishes that, too. Then he scampers to a higher rock, swings to a twig, and is off by his aerial path down the Cobble-side, while Peter ferociously writhes his tail in his covert.

Peter's covert is part of an amazing stonewall. The wall runs over the very crest of the Cobble, up one side and down the other, dividing one man's land from another's. There, on the top of a steep hill, unapproached by any trace of even a wood road, New England farmers and their boys in early days constructed a wall out of the material that lay about them, some of it flat boulders fully four feet long, and eighteen inches thick. We followed the wall as far as the underbrush permitted down the steeper side, and peering below could faintly see it running clear to the valley, in some places at a pitch of 40 degrees. How long ago the wall was made, and what the names of those who did it, we do not know, but whoever built it was strong and patient and knowledgeful.

* * *

Presently, satisfied with looking, to the soft accompaniment of a thrush's oft-repeated note—with our mat of violets and our tuft of saxifrage still cherished in our hands, we followed Peter down the little path from the Cobble into the apple orchard again.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.



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Pembroke, or the Great Keep: From an Etching by Joseph Webb, A. R. E.

IT IS significant that Mr. Joseph Webb has given the title "Pembroke, or the Great Keep" to his etching, for it shows that the care he has expended on the prominent structure in the immediate foreground was but to heighten the significance of the ancient pile above.

In remote days, when the land of South Wales was called by the name of Dyfed, Arnulf de Montgomery, the first of the Normans to penetrate into the wild region of rivers and mountains, came to this place and set up on the rock, where the castle now stands, a fort of stakes and turf, this being a kind of variation of the ordinary early Norman fortress. He had found a great mass of limestone rock, the sides of which descended precipitously some hundred feet to the tidal waters of a wide river, and there staked his claim.

And there, in due course, Pembroke Castle rose against the sky, following the natural configuration of the rock itself, springing, seemingly, from the natural lines that run upward from the river bed. Then came the days when the Earls of Pembroke played a great part in the history of England; when Strongbow, the famous, set out to conquer Ireland, and another earl, William Marshall, described as the ruler of King and Kingdom, forced King John to sign Magna Charta. For long centuries Pembroke was the Gibraltar of South Wales, until, in 1648, Oliver Cromwell came at the head of his Ironsides and besieged it.

The curtain walls of the building are protected by towers, in one of which—the Gatehouse Tower—Henry VII was born. But it is of the Keep that historians write, affirming that the ideas of its founders must have resembled those of the builders of the Great Pyramid. Dating back to the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century, it is one of the finest round keeps in Britain, standing nearly eighty feet high. It rises from the bare rock with no mound or fortress, and without any internal vaulting or arcading, the top being covered with a stone dome. It is thought to have served as a watch tower rather than a residence, since it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. At one time it was crowned by a second small round tower.

Backed by a dark group of trees, the Great Keep of mountain limestone, rough hewn and roughly laid, dominates the scene. For two hundred years the castle was "slighted," left to the mercy of wind and weather, a battered, broken ruin. Then came one, the late Mr. J. R. Cobb, father of the present owner, who, studying its history and recognizing the beauty of the structure and setting, rescued it from further disaster, and so preserved it for posterity.

Mr. Joseph Webb, the author of this striking print, was a student at the Chiswick School of Art and at Hospitalfield Arbroath. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, and, among other cities, at Liverpool, Aberdeen, Chicago and New York. He was elected an associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers in 1930. His work has been represented in the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the University of Wales and the National Museum of Wales.

Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING his ministry on earth Jesus the Christ worked in many places. His mission was to spread the gospel of the kingdom of God, and to this end he often found it necessary to go from place to place. His journeyings were not those of a homeless wayfarer, however, but of the God-sent prophet. His steps were ever guided in harmony with the exalted life-purpose that animated him. He who was spiritually endowed as was none else, did not consider it below his dignity to go even to those who were not worthy to unbind his sandals. His unparalleled meekness was accompanied by unparalleled divine might.

Jesus demonstrated complete mastery over every material condition, including that of place. The fixedness of so-called physical law relating to space and place he proved spurious when immediately he betook himself, together with his disciples, from the sea to "the land whither they went." What he did goes to show that space, as cognized by the physical senses, is no adjunct to Deity, and that locality cannot circumscribe, belittle, or depress the real man's Life-reflecting activities.

With Christ Jesus, place was always subordinated to purpose. Never did he allow a sense of place to interfere with his purpose. Wherever he was—at the wedding feast, in the sick chamber, on the lake, in synagogue or temple, amidst the hungry multitude, even on the cross and in the darkness of the tomb—Jesus made place subservient to the purposefulness of ever present good. And lasting good was invariably the outcome, as was manifested in the supplying of the physical or spiritual need of the many or the few, in the healing of the sick, the reformation of the sinful, and the restoration to life of those who seemingly had passed on. The cross and the tomb witnessed to the everlasting shame of evil's hatred of good, while the overcoming of them witnessed to the glorious supremacy of Life and Love.

Among the many vital lessons which the great Master taught, is the divine truth that God-given dominion "over all the earth" comprises the human concept of place, including that place which the individual is wont to regard as the peculiar sphere of his own activities. Because of its practical helpfulness, this is a lesson much needed in the present day, when so many appear to have lost sight of or to have been deprived of home and place. To all such, the Christ calls most tenderly: "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

On the basis of God's unchangeable goodness and allness, Christian Science teaches that the approach to this haven of inalienable inheritance lies in recognizing, as did Jesus, that man is not material, but spiritual. In the spiritual universe, the reflection of infinite Mind, each individual idea of God has its definite place and function. Spiritual man can never be outside of infinite divine Mind, God, illimitable good; for, as Paul said, "in him we live, and move, and have our being."

Place, then, is a mental concept. Through the process of right thinking one becomes aware of it; and thus right thinking is of the utmost importance to each individual in finding his proper place. Guided by the spiritual teachings of the promised Comforter, Christian Science, one learns to think rightly about God and man; and as the truth regarding man's real status as perfect divine idea is applied in every place and in every phase of daily experience, one's concept of location will undergo the adjustment that may be necessary for a fitness to occupy the place prepared.

Had Moses, as a keeper of sheep, limited his thinking to the appearance that this environment presented to his physical senses, it might have seemed unreasonable to him to suppose that he would ever receive a message from God—a message so transcendent as to reëcho through centuries of humanity's ascending struggle for delivery from the depressing bonds imposed by the Pharaohs of materiality. It is evident that Moses had habitually endeavored to lift his thought above the barrenness of materiality, above space-bound limitation, in order to behold and ponder the things of Truth. Having thus become receptive to the voice of Truth, he stood ready to follow its summons and was taken out of the narrow circle of a herdsman's work to become the leader of a nation.

The divine Love that spake to the future Hebrew leader, "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground," hallows every place in which God's blessings are sought and revered. The power of these blessings is made manifest as we persistently acknowledge God's ever present perfection and goodness, even though material sense evidence may seem to contradict the divine facts.

In "Unity of Good" (p. 7) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can." And in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by the same author, we find this inspiring passage (p. 520): "The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

МЕСТО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Во время земного служения Иисуса Христа работа его происходила в различных местах. Он имел миссию распространить Евангелие царства Божьего и для этой цели часто находил необходимым переходить с места на место. Однако, путешествовал он не как какой-нибудь бездомный странник, а как Богом посланный пророк. Путь его всегда шел в согласии с оживлявшей его высокой жизненной задачей. Исключительно духовно одаренный, он не считал для себя унизительным идти к тем, кто не был достоин развязать его обувь. Его беспримерное смирение сопровождалось беспримерной божественной силой.

Иисус проявил полное господство над всеми материальными условиями, включая и материальные условия места. Тем, что он мгновенно перенес себя вместе со своими учениками по ту сторону моря "к берегу куда плыли." Иисус доказал, что ошибочно считать естественные законы пространства и места непоколебимыми. То, что он делал показывает, что пространство, познаваемое внешними чувствами, не ест свойство Божества, и что место не может ни ограничить, ни уменьшить, ни подавить действия истинного человека, действия, отражающие Жизнь.

Христос Иисус всегда подчинял место своей цели. Он чувствовал себя независимым от окружавшей его обстановки и поэтому, где-бы он ни был, место не становилось между ним и его целью. Где-бы он ни находился—на свадебном пиру, в комнате-ли больного, на озере, в синагоге или храме, среди алчущих толи народа,—и даже на кресте и во мраке могилы—повсюду Иисус заставлял место служить начертаниям вездесущего добра. И всегда это приводило к благу, которое проявлялось в физической и духовной помощи многим или нескольким, в излечении больных, в исправлении грешных, и в возвращении к земной жизни тех, кто, согласно очевидности, перешли в следующую жизнь. Крест и могила были свидетелями вечного позора ненависти зла к добру, в то время как победа над крестом и над могилой явилась лучезарным свидетельством превосходства Жизни и Любви.

Много важных вещей преподал Иисус Христос,—и среди них божественную правду о том, что данное нам Богом владычество "над всей землей," включает и наше представление о месте, в частности того места, которое человек привык рассматривать как сферу своей личной деятельности. Именно это наставление Иисуса, благодаря своему практическому значению, особенно для нас важно теперь,—когда многие повидимому не знают своего места, или-же утратили свой очаг и свое место. К ним, ко всем Иисус обращается с величайшей нежностью: "Да не смущается сердце ваше; веруйте в Бога и в меня веруйте. В доме Отца моего обителей много; а, если-бы не так, я сказал бы вам: я иду приготовить место вам."

На основании Божьей неизменной доброты и полноты, Христианская Наука нас учит, что мы приближаемся к этой пристани неотъемлемого наследия в зависимости от того, признаем-ли мы по примеру Иисуса, что человек не материален, а духовен. В мире духовном, отражающем бесконечный Разум,—каждая индивидуальная идея Бога имеет свое определенное место и назначение. Никогда духовный человек не может оказаться вне бесконечного божественного Разума, Бога, безграничного блага; ибо как сказал Павел: "мы Им живем и движемся, и существуем."

Место, следовательно, есть представление в нашей мысли. В процессе правильного мышления мы отдаем себе в этом отчет. Итак для того, чтобы найти наше соответствующее место, правильное мышление чрезвычайно важно для каждого из нас.

Обещанный Учитель—Христианская Наука—учит нас тогда правильно думать о Боге и человеке, когда мы следуем ее духовным наставлениям. Если мы станем руководствоваться правдой об истинном состоянии человека, как совершенной божественной идеи, то где-бы мы ни были, и что-бы мы не переживали, наше представление о месте подвергнется соответствующему изменению, быть может, нужному для того, чтобы мы были достойны занять уготованное для нас место.

Если-бы Моисей, пасший овец, мысленно оставался в пределах той обстановки, которая представлялась его внешним чувствам,—разве мог-бы он разумно предположить, что именно к нему Бог обратится с заветом, значение которого выходит за пределы нашего воображения, заветом который продолжает звучать эхом в вековой борьбе человечества за освобождение от оков, наложенных фараонами материализма?

Очевидно, Моисей мысленно жил на высотах, над пустыней материализма, над пространственными пределами, на высотах, где он мог созерцать явления истины и предаваться размышлениям о них. И это научило его чутко прислушиваться к голосу Истины. Он был готов идти на ея зов, а потому и был выведен из узкого круга своих обязанностей пастуха, чтобы сделаться вождем народа.

Божественная Любовь, сказавшая будущему вождю Евреев: . . . "место, на котором ты стоишь, есть земля святая," —освящает каждое место где мы просим Бога нас благословить и чтим Его благословения. Могущество этих благословений лишь тогда проявляется, когда мы постоянно и неуклонно признаем единое присутствие Божьего совершенства и блага,—признаем его даже тогда, когда показания материальных чувств как будто бы противоречат этим божественным фактам.

В "Unity of Good" (7 стр.) Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и основательница Христианской Науки пишет: "Признание совершенства бесконечного Невидимого дает нам силу, равной которой мы ни откуда получить не можем." В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" того-же автора, мы находим следующие вдохновенные строки (стр. 520): "Глубина, широта, высота, могущество, величие и слава бесконечной Любви заполняют все пространство. Этого достаточно."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

A "Sweet and Fragrant" Writer

Mrs. Gaskell's literary life lasted just over twenty years. Yet what delicate and touching writings she penned in that brief time. How sweet and fragrant! They are like a nosegay of violets, honeysuckle, lavender, mignonette, and sweet briar; like the beau-pot of flowers placed every morning on my Lady Ludlow's table. As Johnson said of Goldsmith, she had the art of saying anything she had to say in a pleasing manner. But her manner is not only pleasing: It is alive. She had that sympathy with living speeeh and negligence of rigid syntax which Jebb calls "in accord with Greek, the voice of life, rather than with Latin, the expression of law."

If the best-dressed person is the one in whose dress no one observes any particularity, Mrs. Gaskell's written language is admirable. It is easy and entertaining; it reflects the lucidity of her happy life, of which humanity and humour were the chief ingredients. Even her slovenliness is well-laced, and on the whole her style is harmonious and well-balanced.

Although Mr. Gaskell was a good artist, she was not a good artificer. Slung between infinity and craft, she contented herself with getting her stories told. They have no deliberate technique, and fortunately there is no technical law for novelists. Technique may be advantageous; it may be also a chasm from which a beautiful story never emerges. There is sometimes imperishable wildness in lack of form.

She wrote just as she saw, felt, and thought. Her "conversations" are real. Her unconscious function was to recall the beauty and the pathos of humanity, and she could carry it either into the sunshine of the meadows or the drab and dingy Drumble. "Sometimes she planned her novels more or less beforehand, but in many cases, certainly in that of *Wives and Daughters*, she had very little plot made beforehand, but planned her story as she wrote."

Thackeray said that "the first quality of an artist is to have a large heart"—surely no one will deny this virtue to Mrs. Gaskell.—A. STANTON WHITFIELD, in "Mrs. Gaskell: Her Life and Work." (London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.).

Fence Corner

The little thorny shrubs of plum
Are crowded white with petals,
And on them with a busy hum
A flock of bee-folk settles.

Below, around the plum-tree roots,
The unstirred humus moulders,
And crumpled crimson rhubarb shoots
Push up with rugged shoulders.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

The Cart-Horse

One white foot—buy him, so I did,
Cheap at the price.
No fault about him—nothing to be hid—
No tricks—no vice
With Charley—that's his name.
A good horse through and through.
He's like a Christian, just as if he knew,
And my! he'd spirit in him when he came.
Just youth it was, you'll find a child's the same,
Handle them wrongly, it's yourself to blame.
Soon like a child he'd follow me.
Once, when the boy here was a little lad,
We missed him from the house, and felt right bad
As we espied him down in Charley's stall,
Playing about between the great beast's feet.
"Don't call," I said, "for mercy's sake, don't call!"
But there—to see that horse, 'twas a fair treat,
The baby stroking his great hoof, while he
Moved it as gently as a cat its paw:
The strangest sight it was ever I saw.
He's strong, yet gentle as can be;
Many's the mile he's ploughed with me behind,
Many's the load he's fetched, turnips or hay,
Toiling right heartily, as he'd a mind,
So you might say.
Ay, and he's won a prize or two 'n his day.
Look at the muscles in his chest,
See how he holds his head!
"No shirking there, my lad, thou dost tha best,
None can do better'n that, when all is said.
So, Charley, thou and I'll not part,
Not even when thou can'st na pull the cart."

—MAY 1. E. DOLPHIN, in "Stars and Chimneys." (London: Fowler Wright, Ltd.)

Portrait

I saw Monadnock yesterday,
His giant head uplifted from the mist,
Which gathered where he stood
And curtained off the villages below;
His mighty glance swept round as though
He judged the wealth and worth
Of every growing thing
And found it good.
He seemed a sturdy farmer
Gathering in the harvest
From his new-sown fields
Unmindful of the noisy freshet puppy
Springing up about his heels.

GEOFFREY CLUMBER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Generally Firm Tone Displayed By Most Groups

Buying of Metal and Rail Shares Lends Impetus to Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The financial markets stepped into the new month with a generally firm trend today although scattered profit-taking cobblestones tended to impede the speedy progress in some sections.

While business and industrial factors continued to present a bright appearance, one of the most heartening was another advance in spot copper to 8 cents a pound to the highest level since 1931. Other commodities were slightly mixed, however. Wheat and corn sagged a bit and cotton was slightly lower. Bonds moved irregularly.

Most equity groups followed a rather narrow range, but the metals responded to copper's revival with advances of around 1 to 3 points. Among the best of these were Anaconda, U. S. Smelting, Calumet & Hecla, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead and American Metals.

After some hesitancy, stocks firmed under heavy buying in metal shares. Additional strength was also imparted to the list in the late dealings by a renewed demand for rails.

A number of the industrial leaders fluctuated narrowly, with such issues as American Telephone, Allied Chemical and General Motors up but slightly. Case advanced about 4 points while other gains of 1 to 3 were registered by Union Pacific, du Pont, St. Joseph Lead, Anaconda, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass, National Distillers, Delaware & Lackawanna and New York, Ontario & Western.

The turnover approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Improvement in Oils

As copper advanced price increases in gasoline were announced in some eastern centers. The improvement in the petroleum sector was attributed partly to indications of success in curtailment of operations and to the belief, in some quarters, that governmental regulation may redound to the benefit of the industry as a whole. Reports to the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended May 27 indicated a decline of some 95,000 barrels in the total storage of motor fuels.

Although some brokers felt the market was due for a reaction, the resistance shown by leading shares was a matter of optimistic comment. Inflationary prospects, it is pointed out, are still an important spur, but at the same time trade indices continue to point upward with a degree of vigor that is much more than seasonal. This has been particularly true of freight car loadings and electric power output.

The reported desire of President Roosevelt to postpone general reorganization of the Government for the present, and his acceptance of the Senate proposal to modify the railroad bill against undue injuries caused by readjustments, were received with interest by the financial district. In some quarters it was believed that, with considerable immediate labor eliminated by these changes, Congress probably could adjourn around the middle of this month.

Irregular Bond Trend

Profit-taking in second grade issues gave the bond market a rather mixed appearance today. It was, however, a market of underlying firmness, with United States Government issues showing somewhat better action than on Wednesday.

In a considerable number of rail, utility and industrial loans losses of a point or so resulted from the sales of traders who caught the recent swing. High grade issues were well supported and a few industrials were marked up sharply on trade news.

Rails displayed no very firm trend, although Erie 5s and some obligations of the Chicago & North Western and Pennsylvania improved moderately. Gulf States Steel 5½s climbed 3 points to a new high for the year, and American Smelting 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Warner Brothers 6s, Pacific Gas 5s and North American 5s rose from fractions to a point.

Communications issues, a strong feature yesterday, eased a little today. Postal Telegraph 5s yielded about a point, and International Telephone & Telegraph loans worked off fractionally.

Foreign bonds were about as irregular as other groups. French 7s dropped back about a point. Some of the South Americans were soft. Japanese loans were up fractionally.

Chain System Sales

Chain Store System sales compare:

Dominion Stores	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to May 20	$1,554,037	$1,774,837	12.4
20 wks to May 20	7,514,974	9,063,032	17.1

Sales for four weeks ended April 22, 1933, showed a decrease of 16.1 per cent from the like period of 1932.

Dividends

American Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.25 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Mohawk Mining Company declared a liquidating dividend of $5, payable July 20 to stock of record June 24.

Ford Motor Assets Off

CONCORD, N. H., June 1 (AP)—A tentative balance sheet filed by the Ford Motor Company at the office of the New Hampshire Secretary of State shows a reduction of $70,352,510 in assets since last year. The statement placed value of assets at $664,928,307 as compared with $735,510,817 a year ago.

London Quotations

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73½. De Beers 3¾ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ¼ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅞@⅝ and three-month bills ½ per cent.

Swedish Bank Rate Reduced

STOCKHOLM, June 1—The Swedish bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent, effective tomorrow.

2:55 p. m. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 1	May 31
8¾	3	..	Adams Express	8000	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	8½
18⅝	8	..	Adams Millis	900	17¼	17	17	17	17
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	2000	9¼	9	9	9	9
11¾	7⅛	1.20	Affiliated Prod	3800	9¼	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
82	47½	3	Air Reductions	1300	80¾	78	79½	78½	78½
4	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	14000	18¾	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
3	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	38000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	6⅞	5½	6⅞	5½	5½
5½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8⅛	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
17¾	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	18	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛
109½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	9000	104	101¾	102¼	102	102
121⅞	113	7	Allied Chem pf	300	118¾	117	117	117	118
17¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	10000	17¼	16½	17	16½	16½
5½	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1000	3¾	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
39½	18½	2	Amerada	5000	39¼	37	38½	37¾	40
4	2	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	800	4	4	4	4	4
70¼	7½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2700	20	19½	19½	19½	19½
23⅝	8	..	Am Bank Note	2200	22	21	22	21	21
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	5½	5	5	5	5¼
27¾	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
60	20	7	Am Brake S&F pf	400	85	85	85	85	85
53¾	49½	4	Am Can	20000	52½	50⅞	51	50⅞	50⅞
25¼	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2700	21⅜	20	21⅛	20	20
25¼	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2700	21⅜	20	21⅛	20	20
41	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	40⅞	40	40⅞	41	41
4	3⅛	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15		
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	300	44	43	44	42	
4¾	2	..	Am Colortype	800	5½	5	5¼	4¾	
35⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	18000	32½	30⅛	31⅞	31⅛	
5¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1900	5	5	5	5¼	
10⅛	3⅛	..	Am European	300	9⅝	9	9¼	10¼	
13¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	44000	13½	12	11	13⅛	13¾
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2000	24¼	24¼	24½	23⅝	
20	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	18½	18½	18½	19¼	
16⅛	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15⅝	
11	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11		
15⅝	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	2900	14½	14	14⅛	15⅛	
43⅝	13¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	1900	42	42¼	42	42	
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	6500	12½	11⅞	12½	12½	
11¾	4¼	..	Am International	18000	11½	11	11⅛	10⅞	
1⅛	⅛	..	Am Lo France	500	1⅛	⅜	1⅛	⅜	
4½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	2900	19⅜	18	19	18	
43½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	900	45	43½	44⅛	45½	
4¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	4¾	
5	⅜	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	5	3⅞	5	3⅞	
21⅞	3⅛	..	Am Metal	7000	21⅜	20¾	20¾	19⅞	
65	60	..	Am Metal 6%	200	65	60	65	63½	
30	17	1½	Am News	100	21	21	21	21½	
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	28000	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9¼	
26¼	9⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1000	25	25	25	25½	
23⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	7000	21	21	21	22	
13¼	12⅛	..	Am Radiator	48000	13¼	12⅝	13	13¼	
11⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	30000	20½	19¼	19¼	18¾	
43¼	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	33	33	33	33	
5½	⅞	..	Am Seating	300	5	5	5	5½	
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
18⅛	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	18	18	18	18	
36⅝	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	16000	35½	34⅝	35	34⅞	
76	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	76	75½	76	75¼	
60	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	60	60	60		
16¾	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3900	17¼	16¼	17¼	16½	
45½	20	2½†	Am Stores	400	45½	45¼	45⅞	45⅛	
62	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2400	61½	58½	61	60	
104	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104	104	104	103	
120⅛	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	24000	118	116¾	117⅜	117¾	
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	200	28¾	28½	28¾	27¼	
27⅝	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	11000	28	27⅝	27⅞	27	
23¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	7000	24⅜	23½	24⅜	23½	
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	14000	11⅞	11¼	11½	11⅜	
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	10000	46	45½	46	45⅝	
2	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1700	2	1¾	2	1⅝	
8⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	8000	9¼	8¾	9	8¾	
18	5	..	Anaconda Cop	83000	18	16½	17¾	16½	
13⅛	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	200	14	12¾	13	14	
34¾	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1900	22⅝	22	22½	22⅝	
82½	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	82½	82½	82½	81	
12	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	300	12½	12	12½	11	
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	200	3	3	3	3	
24½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	24½	23½	24¼	23⅜	
77	41	7	Armour Del pf	1000	77	75	77	75	
6¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	25000	6½	5⅞	6	6	
4	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	9000	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	
38½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	4500	39¾	35	39¾	34½	
4½	1½	..	Arnold Constable	1100	4	4	4	5	
6	2	..	Artloom Corp	200	6	5	5	5¼	
13⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3400	13⅜	13	13⅜	13	
70	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	10000	68⅝	66⅜	67½	67⅝	
79	50	5	Atchison pf	200	78½	77⅜	78½	79	
48	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	4000	48⅜	45	47⅜	46	
25	12⅜	2	Atl Refining	10000	25⅞	24¼	25⅝	25	
21⅝	9	..	Atlas Powder	700	21½	21½	21½	21½	
70	80	6	Atlas Powder 1pf	200	70	70	70		
6⅜	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
63¾	13¼	2	Auburn Auto	44000	63⅞	61⅜	61½	62	
24¼	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	24¼	24¼	24¼		
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	64000	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜	

—B—

9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12200	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞	
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝	
22	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	37500	22	20	21½	20⅝	
29½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	28½	26¾	28	28	
8¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	37000	9	8¾	8¾	8¼	
34⅞	20	2	*Bangor & Aroos	200	34¾	34	34¾	34¾	
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2100	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	20¾	
7¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	
75½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	74	74	74		
17⅝	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	21200	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	18⅝	
28⅜	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9400	28¼	27¼	27½	27⅝	
23½	9	..	Best & Co	400	22½	22½	22½	22⅝	
68⅛	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	66⅞	66¼	66¼	67½	
19	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	18	18¾	18	18	
14¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	14¼	13½	13¾	13¾	
16½	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	10	15	15	15		
38⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2300	38⅞	37¼	38⅞	37½	
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	4900	34⅝	33	33¾	33½	
16⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	9800	16	15⅜	15⅝	16	
8	6	..	Bostin & Maine	200	18	18	18	16⅝	
17½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1500	14¼	11⅜	12	12	
37½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4900	36½	34¾	35&	35¼	
50	25⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	50	50	50		
82	63½	5*	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	76¾	76	76¾	76	
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1400	10½	10	10⅜	10⅜	
2½	2	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	8½	8¼	8¼	⅛	
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	12¾	12¼	12½	12½	
3½	¾	..	Budd Mfg	3400	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅞	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	340	15	14	14⅞	14¼	
5¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	16200	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛	
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	1400	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅜	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	
2⅞	⅞	..	Burns Bros A	900	2¼	2	2	2⅞	
1	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1	1	1	1	
¾	⅜	..	Burns Bros C cts	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
9⅞	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	140	10½	8½	10½	6⅝	
17¾	6¼	.40	Burroughs Adg	11800	18	16½	17½	16⅝	
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅛	
9¼	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	9½	9½	9½		
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	80	12	10	12		
2¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	7500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	2¼	
1½	1	..	Butte & Superior	3300	2⅜	2	2¼	1½	
4¼	1¼	..	Butterick	300	4¼	4	4	4¼	
24¾	2½	..	Byers	4400	24⅜	23	23½	23	
62	30½	2	Byers pf	10	60	60	60	60	

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2400	24	22½	23⅝	23½	
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	18500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	700	9	8¾	9	10	
8¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	34000	9¼	8¾	9	8¾	
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	16700	22¼	20¾	22	21¼	
16⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	52500	18⅝	14	15⅞	15⅛	
31½	11¼	1	Cannon Mills	100	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	
74⅝	30½	..	Case Thresh	28100	75¼	70	73⅞	69¾	
75	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	77¼	72	77¼	72	
21⅝	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	9400	20⅞	19½	20⅜	20	
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	300	2	2	2	1⅝	
33	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	48200	19¼	17	18¾	17	
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4	4	4	4½	
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	900	28¾	28	28½	28	
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
88½	26	..	Central RR of NJ	300	90	87	90	85½	
21¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	33½	30⅜	32	30⅜	
71	51	7	Century Rib pf	50	70½	70	70		
24¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	11600	24¼	22	23⅝	22⅜	
37⅜	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	18500	37½	36⅜	37⅛	36¾	
4¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	600	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	
3½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	2½	..	Chi& Gt W pf	1100	10½	9¼	10½	9½	
4	1	..	Chi Mil &St P	2500	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	
6¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	5400	6¾	5¾	5¾	6	
10¾x	1ff	..	Chi & N'western	9500	9½	8½	9¼	8¾	
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	15¼	13¾	15¼	14½	
19¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	18	
7⅜	2⅛	..	Chi nPeu Tool	700	7	7	7	7	
11⅝	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	2600	9¾	8	9¼	8	
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	6200	8	7	7¾	7	
13½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	900	10⅝	9¾	10½	9½	
22⅝	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	150	22	20¼	20¼	21	
20⅞	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	20	20	20	19⅞	
6¾	2	..	Childs Company	300	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6	
15	6	..	Chile Copper	100	14½	14	14	14	
24¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	29400	23¾	22⅞	23½	23¼	
18	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	2100	18	17⅜	17⅝	17¾	
62½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	60	59¾	60	62½	
1¼	⅛	..	City Stores	1400	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛	
3⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	100	3¾	3	3	3¼	
1½	½	..	City Stores ctfs	100	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¼	
11	5	..	Clark Equipment	90	11	11	11	11	
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	26½	26	26½	30	
19⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	10300	20½	19¼	20¼	19¾	
12¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	11½	11¼	11¼	11½	
12¾	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5600	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	12¾	
29	12½	..	Colo & Sd 1pf	20	27	26½	27	28	
24½	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	30	23¼	23¼	23¼	24¾	
19¼	9	1	Columbia Gas	54000	19	18¼	18⅜	18¼	
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	500	74	74	74	71⅞	
17⅞	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1700	17½	15¾	15¾	16⅞	
58½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	5400	58¾	53⅜	55	55	
13⅞	4	..	Comm Credit	1400	12	11¾	11¾	12	
21	18½	1⅜	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	22½	22½	22½	21	
30	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	30	29¾	29¾	30	
34½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3500	34	33	33¾	33½	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	94	94	94	92¾	
19½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	19000	18¾	18½	18½	18¾	
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	35000	3	2⅞	3	3⅛	
50	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1200	41½	41½	41¼	41⅛	
14⅞	7⅜	.60	*Congoleum Nairn	2500	14¼	13⅞	14	14¼	
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5	
14¾	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	4700	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜	
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	32900	56⅜	54½	54⅝	54⅝	
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90	90	90	90	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	1500	5	4⅞	5	5	
11⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	68100	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	11⅛	
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	7½	6½	7½	7½	
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	7900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
8	1⅛	..	Container A	1200	7	7	7	7	
3½	¼	..	Container B	2100	2	2	3	3	
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	3800	15¼	14½	15	15¼	
2⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	4200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
62¾	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	55	55	55	60	
49⅞	35½	2	Cont Can	2900	57⅜	57	57½	58	
10⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
26⅞	10⅝	1.10	Cont Insurance	2600	26¼	24½	26½	25¾	
30	17	..	Cont Motors	12700	20	19¾	20	20	
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	44300	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14	
75⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2200	73⅞	72½	72⅝	73⅝	
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	150	134¼	134	134	132	
5¾	2⅜	..	Coty	6300	6¼	5¾	6¼	5½	
33¾	23	21	Cream of Wheat	2300	32½	32¾	33¾	32½	
10¼	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	2100	10¼	9¾	9¾	10	
52	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	4200	48	45¾	47	46	
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	37¼	37	37½		
33¼	16	4	Crown Will Pap	10	41½	41½	41½		
4¾	1	..	Crown Zellerback	900	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
25¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	1700	24¾	23¾	24¼	24	
53¼	18	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	50	50	50	51	
3¼	⅛	..	Cuba Co	10300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅜	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	16300	10¾	10	10¼	10¼	
60⅞	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	59	59	59	59	
56	30¾	8½	Cudahy Packing	9700	50¾	48	50¼	48½	
19¾	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1600	18	17⅞	18	18¼	

3⅛	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	41800	3	2¾	2¾	3	
3¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4800	3¼	3	3	3	
18¾	4¾	..	Cutler Hammer	1300	18¼	16¾	18¼	18¾	

—D—

6½	1⅜	..	Davega St	300	6½	6½	6½	6	
13⅞	6⅛	.60	Deere & Co pf	1800	13⅞	12½	13⅜	13⅜	
17½	8¾	..	Del & Hudson	1100	17½	16¼	17	16½	
34½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	94100	35¾	32⅛	35¼	33⅝	
7¼	2	..	Denver R G pf	800	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾	
14⅜	3	..	Detroit Edison	800	14⅜	13¾	14	13½	
3½	⅞	..	Diamond Match	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
10½	6	..	Dome Mines	10000	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	15½	15	15	14½	
16	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1900	15¼	14⅝	15	14⅝	
5	¾	..	Dresser A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
17	6¾	..	Dresser B	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛	
10⅛	2¼	..	Dunlop Tire	2400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	
1¼	⅛	..	Dunlop Tire pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
57⅜	35½	3	du Pont de Nem	31800	74¾	70¼	73½	73⅛	
100⅜	92½	6	du Pont def	500	100½	100½	100⅝	99⅞	
25⅜	10	1	Du Motors	100000	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	25	
88	65½	5	Du Mot 5½ pf	1000	88½	88	88	88	
5⅜	2½	..	D

Financial: News and Comment

Trade Activity In New England Shows Increase

Rise in April More Than Seasonal—Totals Still Under Year Ago

During April there was an increase from March of more than the usual seasonal amount in the level of general business activity in New England, says the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The first four months of this year showed little change other than seasonal, however, in the aggregate.

The average daily consumption of raw cotton by New England mills during April was 3177 bales, as compared with 2780 bales in March and 1923 bales in April, 1932; a seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption in this district for April was higher than in any month since September, 1931, with the single exception of September, 1932.

The amount of raw wool consumed in New England mills during April was considerably larger than in March or in April last year.

Between March and April boot and shoe production in New England usually declines; although there was a decrease of about 3.6 per cent this year, the decline was smaller than usual. The volume of production during April slightly exceeded that in the corresponding month last year. Employment and average weekly earnings per person employed increased between March and April in the shoe industry of this district.

In April the total value of new building contracts awarded in New England amounted to approximately $6,273,000, as compared with $12,792,000 in the corresponding month of 1932. In March the total value was $6,239,000. The small increase between March and April was less than usual.

Registrations of new automobiles in New England in April were 14.2 per cent smaller than in April a year ago.

The number of commercial failures in this district during April was 26 per cent less than in that month last year, while total liabilities of these failures dropped from $6,383,000 in April, 1932, to $5,602,000 during April, 1933.

April sales of reporting New England retail establishments were about 12 per cent less than in April, 1932. Boston departmet store sales during the first three weeks of May were 11 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Fourth Successive Gain for Electric Power Production

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended May 27 was 4.8 per cent greater than in the like week last year, marking the largest gain over the previous year since the week ended Feb 1, 1930. It was also the fourth consecutive increase over the 1932 period.

The week's output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,493 923,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,483,090,000 in the preceding week, and 1,425,151,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Expansion in production over the previous week was again contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and brought the figure to the highest since the week of Jan. 14 last.

The Atlantic seaboard region had a gain of 6.3 per cent over last year, compared with a rise of 5 per cent in the previous week. New England was 11.2 per cent higher, compared with a 7.1 per cent rise the week before; the central industrial district improved 5.4 per cent, compared with 3.5 per cent, and the Pacific coast was off 7.3 per cent, compared with a loss of 7.2 per cent in the previous week.

Advise Holders Not To Deposit Debentures

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Holders of debentures of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. have been advised by the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation not to deposit their securities "at this time" under the company's recent exchange offer.

The corporation advised them "We are preparing a formal request to the company for information necessary to enable our counsel to form a final opinion as to the legality of the plan and of the new securities to be issued under its terms and to enable us to form an opinion as to the fairness of the plan."

Harris, Forbes & Co., predecessor of Chase Harris Forbes Corp., marketed about $200,000 of Associated Gas debentures in the years 1927-30.

Copper Price Advances Another ⅛ Cent Pound

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Copper was advanced another ⅛ cent today in the domestic market to 7⅞ cents a pound and sales were reported abroad at levels equivalent to 8 cents here. The rise followed an advance of ¼ cent a pound yesterday.

Copper, in the range of 7⅞-8 cents, is well above the highest price recorded last year and at the best level since July, 1931.

Crosley Radio Busy

CINCINNATI, June 1 — Powel Crosley, president, stated at annual meeting of the Crosley Radio Corporation, that production of electric refrigerators is greater than ever before, and orders are sufficient to keep the plants busy through June. Sales are more than twice as large as a year ago. The company's radio business in relation to the industry and its dealer organization, are larger than at any previous time.

Western Maryland

BALTIMORE, June 1—Western Maryland reports for the four months ended April 30 net of $1721 after charges, equal to 1 cent a share on 177,420 shares of 7 per cent first preferred, on which no dividends have been paid, compared with $145,191 or 82 cents a share on the first preferred a year before. April net loss was $33,734 after charges, compared with a net income of $8423 in April, 1932.

Prospect for Wheat Crop Is Improved in Last Two Weeks

Bulk of Acreage Abandoned in Many Areas Due to Lack of Rain and Dust Storms—100,000,000-Bushel Shortage Seen—Spring Crop Doing Well

By F. B. NICHOLS

The general wheat outlook over the United States has improved in the last two weeks. Nature has been doing a better job with the great bread crop. But the prospect still is the worst in any season during the last two decades.

A marked variation exists in the condition of the several divisions of the crop. Spring wheat is doing the best. Most of this acreage, which is grown north of the Platte River in Nebraska, germinated promptly, and the plants have been making a fine growth, according to data from private sources.

The government report on spring wheat has not been issued. It probably will indicate an acreage reduction of about 3 per cent and a condition of the plants slightly above the average.

Poorest Outlook in Decades

Much of the soft wheat, which commonly is planted east of a line drawn north and south through Manhattan, Kan., and extending clear through to the Atlantic Ocean (south of the spring wheat area) also is developing normally. Cool weather over most of this territory has been helpful to the fields. Many growers of soft wheat will harvest a larger yield than they had expected 60 days ago.

Little improvement, however, has occurred in the hard winter wheat belt of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The outlook in that territory is the worst since 1904. The crop encountered a steady trail of misfortune from the time seedbed preparation was started, almost a year ago. And it has suffered especially from a deficiency of moisture. Most of this country still is dry, and dust storms occur frequently. In a few localities, though, such as along the Arkansas River in Kansas floods also have caused damage!

In some areas the situation is pitiful. Farmers of Morton County, in southwestern Kansas, as an illustration, have abandoned 96 per cent of their acreage, according to the latest official report, and the condition of the remaining 4 per cent of the planting is but 10 per cent of normal. But the crop in this county is poorer than the average. In Pawnee, a noted and perhaps typical wheat county in central Kansas, only 63 per cent of the acreage has been abandoned, and the condition of the remaining 37 per cent is 35 per cent of normal.

Acreage Will Be Cut

The June government report soon will supply a definite forecast on where the nation stands with this year's production of wheat. Most growers expect that it will be more optimistic than the May edition, which almost established a record for extreme pessimism. But it likely will indicate a yield for the United States nearly 100,000,000 bushels short of domestic requirements. There will be an ample carryover of grain from previous crops, however, to supply all the nation's wants and even to provide a surplus for export.

In the meantime the price of wheat has been increasing. And there is much speculative activity in this commodity on the central markets. That is of considerable importance to rural people.

But the market quotations on wheat do not yet awaken any large enthusiasm among producers. If the upward trend continues until the grain will net farmers from 85 cents to $1 a bushel they then will put real energy into the preparation of land for the crop of 1934.

But the acreage for next year in the hard winter wheat belt is certain to be reduced for various reasons; the downward movement of the last two seasons will be continued. The question is merely one of how large a percentage the decline will register. It already has totaled 11 per cent in Kansas since the peak planting was made in the fall of 1930.

The greatest reductions in acreage have occurred among speculative wheat growers—men operating considerable rented land with hired labor and borrowed capital. After a brief period of glory and glamorous profits their projects faded with the coming of 25-cent grain.

Farming as Way of Life

And the smaller operators are placing more emphasis on farming as a way of life. They are attempting to place agriculture on a permanent and more conservative basis. There is a greater interest among farmers generally in diversified crop growing and livestock production. The era of exclusive wheat raising over large areas is passing into history, in the wake of cowboys, longhorn cattle, prairie dogs, and Indians.

Corporation farms also are approaching the end of their brief but thrilling life. The rise of this peculiar commercial monstrosity, however, added to community lore over broad regions, and it will awaken the interest of economists in the coming years as they ponder over the history of their dismal science.

It came into flower in the late 1920's, mostly through huge investments by city people who were convinced that farmers didn't know how to run their business. In some instances these places covered many thousands of acres in the wheat country, and represented an investment of millions of dollars. They commonly were operated through a board of directors, general manager, department heads, foremen and other "brass hats" that produced overhead charges out of all proportion to the income. In any event they withered, along with many other fond hopes, in the hurricane blasts of deflation. Most of them are in the hands of receivers. They will be liquidated as financial conditions improve.

Family-Size Project

With the decline and fall of corporation farms and a cooling of the wheat raising ardor among speculative operators, the business of growing bread has returned generally to its point of beginning, in the hands of smaller producers, usually owning a family-size project. In some instances, as with E. E. Giles of Larned, Kan., a college-trained farmer noted for his ability in rural leadership, the acreages of these men may be fairly large. But their business remains free from a speculative tinge. They operate on a sound basis of adequate experience, sufficient capital and diversified income.

Despite the hardships through which the business has gone, wheat farmers will not return to the older production methods. They will continue to use power equipment. Tractors, heavy tillage tools and combine-harvesters have made a permanent place for themselves in the main wheat-growing regions. But these implements are receiving better care than was the rule a decade ago. And they are being used in growing and harvesting other crops, such as the sorghums.

Wheat growers know little or nothing about how the proposed Government farm relief policies will affect them. But Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has been holding various conferences recently with grain dealers, millers, bakers and producers. Growers expect that he will announce the wheat regulations soon. And they generally are favorable to the relief legislation. Most millers and some grain dealers, on the other hand, view the entrance of the Government into the realm of wheat growing and merchandising with a feeling of profound pessimism.

A Window in Wall Street

Foreign Bondholders Council

SEVERAL articles have been printed in the Monitor from time to time calling attention to the need for a central body of holders of foreign securities. But, though there are a few bodies aiming at the honor of being recognized as such, none has yet obtained the recognition from the State Department which is an essential preliminary. At one time the State Department worked hard to persuade bankers and well-known bondholders to make the first move. It was reported, indeed, that Calvin Coolidge was to head a group. But nothing seems to have come of the Government's endeavors. Now Senator Hiram Johnson has proposed an amendment to the Securities Bill calling for the establishment of an American corporation of foreign security owners under Federal Government auspices.

Similar Agencies

It is questionable whether a government agency is necessary. In Britain there is a corporation of Foreign Bondholders, organized in 1868 and reconstituted in 1898 under an act of Parliament. It is not a government body. Neither, however, is the Bank of England. But the relation between the Corporation and Whitehall is almost as close as that between the Bank of England and the Treasury. This unofficial contact helps considerably in the negotiations which the corporation conducts with foreign debtors. The absence of formal relations, by the same token, keeps the British Government out of embarrassing situations. Such considerations should be kept in view by Congress before setting up a federal agency. Incidentally, the British organization, which is duplicated in France, Holland, and other creditor countries, has a record for efficiency and ability to which tribute is paid regularly by American newspapers, in spite of the frequent and sometimes vigorous reminders that the corporation makes in its annual reports of the repudiated bonds of the State of Mississippi. H. B. E.

Eastern Carload Orders For Feed Breaks Record

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Carload orders for feed and grain handled in May by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, a cooperative whose membership embraces New England and several near-by states, reached a total of 1021, the largest in the history of the exchange, it was announced today. This figure is 142 cars ahead of orders for May, 1932, and 14 cars ahead of the previous high record, that of April this year.

According to Quentin Reynolds, general manager, carload lots received and distributed in every month this year have exceeded the number for the corresponding month of 1932. Shipments are made from the exchange's Buffalo feed plant to more than 500 stations in the territory served.

Crude Rubber Contracts

NEW YORK, June 1—Transactions in crude rubber on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., broke all records last month. Contracts amounted to 84,327 long tons. The best previous total was 81,227 tons in March, 1928, on what was then the Rubber Exchange of New York.

Danish Bank Rate Reduced

LONDON, June 1 — The Danish bank rate has been reduced to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent, effective tomorrow

Woolen Executive Foresees Era Of Advancing Prices

Says Rising Demand for Goods Resembles That After World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASSAIC, N. J., June 1—In response to a great number of requests for his analysis of the present economic outlook both as affects business generally and the woolen industry specifically, Mr. Julius Forstmann, president of the Forstmann Woolen Company, today made the following statement:

"I am convinced that we have entered a period of steadily advancing prices. The reasons for this are basic. They include a definite upward trend in consumption, employment and wage levels, stimulated and directed by governmental control and support, the importance and significance of which is not yet fully realized.

"During the past several years, prices of commodities and manufactured products have been at subnormal levels, which have in very many cases been below cost of production. During this period, consumption of raw commodities and manufactured articles has declined to a minimum, and sales to distributors have been on the basis of immediate subnormal demand only. There is developing an increasing demand in the consumers' market for merchandise of every character which, in a certain sense, resembles the one that occurred at the end of the World War.

"The far-reaching and unprecedented federal legislation, either already enacted, or in process of enactment, is directed entirely toward unlocking this market through increasing wages and values of raw commodities and agricultural and manufactured products. The Government, with the full support of agriculture, industry and commerce, will exercise a control over wages, prices and trade practices, which will abolish evils that have almost destroyed the economic structure of the nation. This control will enable industry and commerce to operate at a legitimate profit, and it will regulate and increase employment and wages by establishing minimum wages and maximum hours of labor.

"This is the general situation as I see it. With regard to the woolen industry, increased prices are already here, but these increases have not yet, by any means, adequately covered the increased cost of raw wool and other products used in manufacturing processes. There is no surplus of raw wool, and as a result there have been drastic increases in the prices of all qualities. Even if the woolen industry only continues at its present increased rate of production, the supply of domestic wool will be exhausted at a comparatively early date, and America will be forced again, as in the past, to draw heavily on foreign markets, thereby further increasing world prices which have already shown a decisive upward trend.

"A most important point which, it seems to me, both manufacturers and distributors must bear in mind in production, and in buying, is that we are at the beginning of a period of rising prices for merchandise. The stock market has always been accepted as a barometer which indicates the trend of business in general. The steady and widespread advances during the last month in securities representing industries of the most varied character is a plain indication that a general increase in prices due to widening demand is definitely under way."

Inventory Day At the Treasury Of United States

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—This is inventory day at the Treasury of the United States.

Not because of the date but because a new Treasurer takes over, all the gold and silver in the vaults, the bills in the Bureau of Engraving, and the securities held as collateral for national and Federal Reserve Bank notes, are checked over by a committee of auditors representing the new Treasurer, William A. Julian, and his predecessor, Walter O. Woods.

It would take a year to count each coin and bill individually so the packages that contain them are to be counted.

David Milton Interested In Equity Corporation

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—David M. Milton, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., has joined other investors in acquiring a controlling interest in the Equity Corporation from Wallace Groves, it was announced. Net assets of Equity and Investment Trust, are approximately $7,000,000. Mr. Milton is president of the Consolidated Funds Corporation and the scope of the Equity Corporation is expected to be widened as a result.

Mr. Milton and his associates probably will be elected to the board of Equity Corporation and some of its controlled companies coincident with retirement of Groves and his colleagues.

Third Avenue Railway

NEW YORK, June 1—Third Avenue Railway reports for the 10 months ended April 30, 1933, net income of $132,671 after taxes, charges and full interest on the 5 per cent adjustment income bonds, compared with $364,267 in the like 10 months of the preceding fiscal year. April net income was $60,292, compared with $50,515 in April, 1932.

Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Net

MONTREAL, June 1—Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $14,713,237 after provision for depreciation, income tax, etc., compared with $18,226,895 in 1931. Operating profits after taxes, including provision for Dominion income tax, totaled $5,401,430 and other income $9,311,798.

Wage Increases For 75,000 Coal Miners

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, June 1

MORE than 75,000 bituminous coal miners in the four-state Appalachian region today received wage increases of 10 to 18 per cent, it was announced by Appalachian Coals, Inc.

The scaling upward of pay in eastern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, eastern Tennessee and southern West Virginia was in accordance with recommendations made by directors of the giant marketing agency May 25. Officials could not give the average scale nor how far the advances would go toward making up for pay cuts.

The more than 137 coal mining companies in the selling cooperative are operating at about 50 per cent of their capacity of 30,000,000 tons annually, officials said.

Stresses Need Of Permanent Farm Credit Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The importance of developing permanent agricultural credit facilities, as distinct from emergency farm relief measures, is emphasized in a study on "Ten Years of Federal Intermediate Credits," just published by the Brookings Institution. The authors of the study are Frieda Baird, until recently a staff member of the institution, and Claude L. Benner, formerly of the department of agricultural economics, Iowa State College, and now vice-president and economist of the Continental American Life Insurance Company, Wilmington, Del.

The book appears at the time of the administrative change whereby the new farm credit administration is established in Washington under Henry Morgenthau Jr., former chairman of the Federal Farm Board, as governor. By executive order, Mr. Morgenthau will be directly responsible to the President. The Brookings publication contains a closing chapter on the farm credit administration, which will have authority over all governmental agricultural credit activities, including those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the opinion of the authors:

"It is imperative that the Farm Credit Administration maintain a sharp distinction between loans which must conform to conservative credit standards and advances which are justified only by the magnitude of the crisis which confronts agricultural producers or by the desire to develop rapidly a system of cooperative marketing associations." The study considers the future rôle of the Intermediate Credit Banks in the character of permanent banking institutions. These banks, it is concluded: "will be able to furnish agriculture with a dependable source of credit at a cost commensurate with the risk and expense involved only so long as their administration commands the confidence of the investing public and of the Federal Reserve Banks."

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The SPIRIT of '76 is with us again!

America is winning her battle. Fear is being dispelled. Confidence is returning. Faith and Courage are again at the front. And there's no more striking symbol of these valiant qualities than that famous picture which celebrates the birth of American independence, "The Spirit of '76."

Permission to reproduce this historic painting as the current billboard poster for Central Savings Bank was especially granted by the Town of Marblehead, Mass., the owners of the original, which today hangs in Abbot Hall at Marblehead.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Numerous Nations Include Silver In Monetary Reserve

Proportion Held by Central Banks Declines in Last 30 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — That many of the world's central banks are at present legally permitted to include a certain amount of silver in their currency reserves is revealed in a study of the monetary use of silver, which has just been issued by the Commerce Department.

Excluding a few countries where no silver now circulates, all central banks possess some silver coin. As a rule, this amount is nominal, such as any bank might have, and is not counted as part of the reserves against note issue or other demand liabilities. In the case of 16 central banks, silver may be legally included in their reserves. Among these are the central banks of Colombia, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom.

In addition, certain countries, as for example, British India, Siam and the Straits Settlements, although having no central bank in the accepted sense of the term, do include silver in their monetary reserves. Included in this latter list is the United States, where silver occupies a special position in the currency system.

The proportion of silver held in central-bank reserves, the report shows, has shown a tendency to decline. Thus, in the 30-year period beginning in 1900, the proportion of silver in the total metallic holdings of 18 countries declined in all but four. Those which showed net increases were Denmark, Japan, Russia and Switzerland, but the actual silver holdings of these four countries were and still are relatively small.

Apart from the well-known stocks of silver held in British India and China, there are large supplies of monetary silver in the United States, Spain, and several other countries, according to the study.

In the United States, at the end of March, 1933, the stock of standard silver dollars totaled over 540,000,000, while the stock of subsidiary silver money amounted to approximately $309,000,000. This compares with a total monetary stock, including gold coin and bullion, of $10,629,000,000.

In Spain, approximately 1,000,000,000 silver pesetas are believed to be held in the country. The coins consist chiefly of the legal-tender 5-peseta pieces, mostly held by the Bank of Spain. That institution in January, 1933 held 610,000,000 pesetas in silver. Since Spanish law requires that 5-peseta silver pieces be accepted on the same basis as gold coins, the Bank of Spain in practice does not redeem its notes in gold but in silver coin.

The stock of silver held by the French Government at the end of 1932 exceeded 36,600,000 ounces, while the Bank of France held an additional 20,500,000 ounces. The Government of Italy at the end of 1932 held only 5,328,000 fine ounces of silver while the Bank of Italy had in its vaults about 107,000 fine ounces of silver coin and bullion.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, June 1—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate which remains at 2 per cent.

Gulf States Steel Business Is Doubled

New York, June 1

BUSINESS of Gulf States Steel Company for May has been twice as large as for May, 1932. The company has three of its six furnaces operating at Gadsden, Ala.

Rising prices for cotton have stimulated business and sentiment in the South, checking the normal seasonal decline in steel activity which ordinarily would be expected at this time.

There is every indication that the company's shipments in June will exceed June, 1931, marking the first time since the depression that the company's business has crossed the levels of two years ago.

Common Stocks At Their Best Value Since October, 1931

The market value of 100 representative common stocks now is higher than at any time since the end of October, 1931, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

The 100 issues at the end of May were appraised at $13,209,754,000 or at 17.8 per cent more than at the end of April, 73 per cent more than in the final session before the bank holiday, and about 137 per cent more than at the lows of the bear market in June a year ago.

In May the increase in appraisal was $1,996,448,000, compared with $3,509,503,000 in April and $353,409,000 in March. The gain since the bank holiday amounts to $5,596,778,000 and since the end of June, 1932, values have been marked up $7,641,207,000.

De Soto-Chrysler Prices Cut

DETROIT, June 1—De Soto Motor Company, division of Chrysler Corporation, has reduced prices $30 to $100. New prices range from $665 to $875. All standard models were cut $30 and custom models $40 to $100.

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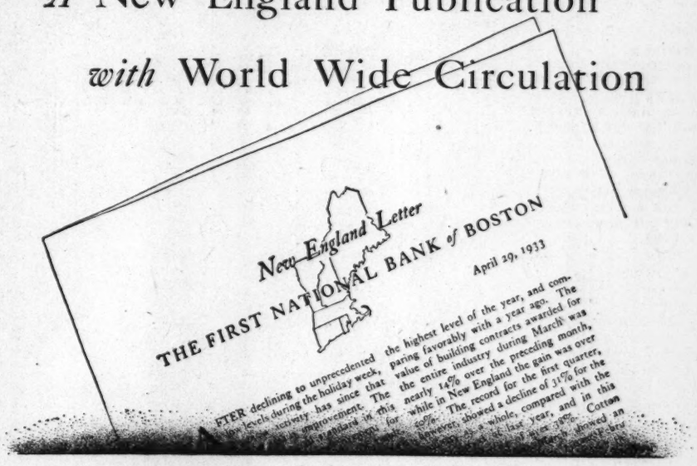

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Cochet Victor Over Japanese 6—1, 6—2, 6—4

Jack Crawford and H. G. N. Lee Also Advance in French Tennis

AUTEUIL, France, June 1 (AP)—Henri Cochet, defending his singles title in the French hard-court tennis championships, today advanced to the quarterfinal round with a 6—1, 6—2, 6—4 victory over Eikichi Ito, Japanese Davis Cup player.

Betty Nuthall, fifth ranking English star, won from Mlle. Lolette P yot, Swiss champion, 6—2, 6—2 to enter the quarterfinal of women's singles.

Mme. J. Goldschmidt joined Miss Nuthall in the quarterfinal with an 8—6, 6—4 victory over her fellow French player, Mlle. Collette Rosambert. In a rally for the set point in the first set it was estimated the two girls batted the ball across the net at least 60 or 70 times before Mlle. Goldschmidt finally took the point. She will play Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, in the quarterfinal.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, defeated F. von Rohrer, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 9—7 and H. G. N. Lee of England, put out Dr. Daniel Prenn, German star, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1 in fourth-round matches.

Fred J. Perry, English Davis Cup star, and Marcel Bernard of France also entered the quarterfinal. Perry eliminated R. Malaceck in four sets, 6—0, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, and the young French ace defeated A. Giorgio de Stefani of Italy in five hard-fought sets. The score was 6—4, 7—5, 7—9, 0—6, 6—1.

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakian Davis Cup captain, yesterday defeated the Englishman, F. H. D. Wilde, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4 to enter the quarterfinal.

English-Hungarian Teams Visit Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The recent visit of English and Hungarian Association football teams caused great excitement here among followers of this universally popular game. The visitors were the Corinthians, the famous English amateur combination, and the Ujpest professional team.

The match which created the greatest interest was that between a combined Copenhagen team and the Corinthians. A large crowd watched this game and fans were overjoyed that their team, after producing some really good football, was able to draw, 2 to 2, with such renowned opponents. The same score eventuated in the match between the Corinthians and Boldklub 1903, one of the candidates for Danish league honors. The Corinthians had played matches in Holland and Germany before coming here and the record for their tour, during which they played six matches in 10 days, with two nights of travel, reads:

At The Hague—vs. Swallows Club, lost 5 to 1; at Hamburg—vs. Hamburg Club, drew 2 to 2; at Kiel—vs. Holstein Club, drew 1 to 1; at Copenhagen—vs. Kopenhagen "B," won 2 to 0; at Copenhagen—vs. Boldklub 1903, drew 2 to 2; at Copenhagen—vs. Combined XI, drew 2 to 2.

The Hungarians played two matches against Danish teams. The first, against Frem, they won, and the second, against a University eleven, they lost. Both games provided fine exhibitions of football and the spectators were jubilant at the good performance of the students in defeating such powerful opposition.

Tourists Bat Up 239 Runs in First Innings

WORCESTER, Eng., June 1—(Canadian Press)—The West Indies ended the first innings of their cricket match against Worcestershire yesterday with a score of 239 and the home team had 58 for loss of four wickets at the close of play.

E. L. G. Hoad had a fine 80 not out and H. C. Griffith scored 34 in afternoon play before White bowled him. The best Worcestershire score was Gibbons's 36 not out. The score:

First Innings
West Indies

Roach, b White	8
Hoad, not out	80
Wiles, b White	5
Martin, l b w Brook	39
Da Costa, c Nichol, b Brook	16
Merry, c Quaife, b White	1
Sealy, b Howarth	21
Christiani, b Jackson	1
Valentine, b Howarth	2
Griffith, b White	34
Achong, b Brook	9
Extras	19
Total	239

Bowling Analysis—White, four for 73; Jackson, one for 40; Martin, none for 27; Howarth, two for 52; Brook, three for 28.

Worcestershire

Jewell, run out	3
Gibbs, not out	36
Pataudi, c Cealy, b Da Costa	5
Nichols, c Christiani, b Da Costa	2
Hull, b Da Costa	3
Martin, not out	9
Extras	0
Total (four wickets)	58

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	31	17	.646
New Orleans	32	19	.627
Nashville	28	22	.560
Birmingham	28	23	.549
Chattanooga	22	25	.468
Atlanta	22	26	.458
Knoxville	17	31	.354
Little Rock	16	33	.327

Results May 31

Memphis 7, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 8, Nashville 4.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 5, Little Rock 4.

McGraw to Lead Nationals

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—John J. McGraw, former manager of the New York Giants, today was tendered and accepted the managership of the all-star team, which will represent the National League in a game with an all-star selection from the American League at Chicago, July 6. McGraw, who retired from active baseball last year, was the unanimous choice of the eight National League clubs.

Annapolis Elects Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1—Three United States Naval Academy athletic teams have elected captains for next year. Stanley S. Dannis '34 of South Boston, Mass., has been named captain of the baseball team; John P. Condon '34 of Houghton, Mich., captain of the lacrosse team, and Reuben T. Whitaker '34 of Spokane, Wash., captain of the track team.

Tilden Sees Vines As Only Real Hope

By the Associated Press

New York, June 1

BIG Bill Tilden doesn't think H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and his mates have much chance of winning the Davis Cup this year.

"As a matter of fact," Tilden said, "our team may be lucky to get past the interzone finals, where they probably will oppose Australia. Jack Crawford, the Australian champion, is capable of winning two singles matches. England also is strong.

"When it comes to the challenge round, I look for Henri Cochet to win both his singles matches for France, thereby leaving it up to Jean Borotra to win one of his two assignments. Vines is our only real hope."

Vines Leads Stars Into Quarterfinal In Dixie Tennis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States singles champion, led a field of stars into the quarterfinal round of the Dixie Invitation Tennis Tournament here yesterday.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta fought gamely through a 4—6, 6—3, 6—4 victory over Perry Eastman of New Orleans for another of the quarterfinal positions.

Grant is scheduled to meet George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. The diminutive Georgian said he would go through with the match if his physical condition permitted.

Grant offered to default yesterday's contest at match point in the deciding set but Eastman declined to accept. Lott, Grant's next opponent, easily eliminated Jimmie Elmore, Memphis, yesterday, 6—2, 6—3.

Vines moved into the quarterfinal with a 6—1, 6—1 win over R. O. (Dick) Covington of Asheville, N. C., and R. Berkeley Bell of New York won a third-round match late in the day from Kimbark Peterson, Nashville, 6—3, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, seeded No. 2, defeated Billy Hughes of Memphis, 6—3, 7—5, and will meet Bell in the quarterfinal.

Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga, who lost a match yesterday to Hector Cataruzza, Argentine star, also entered the quarterfinal and will oppose Vines. Tournament officials announced last evening that Cataruzza's 5—7, 6—4, 6—4 victory over Bryan was an exhibition contest, and that Cataruzza had defaulted in order to return to Argentina today.

The other quarterfinal match will pit Dr. Adriano Zappa, Argentine captain, against Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York. Wood arrived here by plane from New Jersey yesterday morning and defeated Lem Cooke of Hernando, Miss., 6—3, 6—2, in the second round, and won a third-round match from Dan Murray of New Orleans, 6—4, 6—4.

Zappa advanced on a 7—5, 6—2 victory over Bill Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif.

United States Picked To Win Back Davis Cup

AUTEUIL, France, June 1 (AP)—Tennis experts in attendance at the French hard-court championships are almost unanimous in forecasting that the United States will face France in the challenge round of Davis Cup competition and will win back the cup lost in 1927.

It is admitted that the Americans will have a hard series with whoever wins the European zone play in the interzone final—Japan, Australia, Germany or Great Britain—but they are picked to win there, too.

Franz Fels, German expert, summed up the opinions of the majority where he said:

"Regardless of who the French use, Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus or Marcel Bernard in singles with Henri Cochet, the United States should win two singles and the doubles."

Borotra still maintains he will compete only in the doubles and Bernard and Boussus, neither tried in cup play, are considered no match for H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the two United States singles players.

Michigan Wins Second Game From Ohio State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1—The University of Michigan nine took the ecnd game of a two-day series from Ohio State University's te.m, 4 to 2. The game was the last on the Buckeyes' schedule and marked their seventh consecutive Big Ten defeat without a victory for the year. Errors were a deciding factor in the game for the Wolverines accompanied by A. S. Artz's home run which broke a 2-to-2 tie in the seventh inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	11	2
Ohio State	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Wistert and Diffley; Blue and Larsen. Umpires—Clayton and Walter Bailey.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Newark	27	17	.614
Toronto	27	18	.600
Rochester	27	19	.587
Baltimore	27	20	.574
Montreal	20	25	.444
Albany	19	24	.442
Jersey City	17	26	.395
Buffalo	15	30	.333

Results May 31

Toronto 5, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 4.
Jersey City at Albany (postponed).
Baltimore at Newark (postponed).

Springfield Elects Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 1—A discus and high jump athlete on the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college track and field team has been elected captain for next year in Leon Smith '34.

Lynch to Lead Tennis Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 1—Hugh J. Lynch '34 of Elizabeth, No. 1 on this year's undefeated Princeton varsity lawn tennis team, has been elected captain for next year.

Spanier Elected Captain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1—Irving Spanier '34, pitcher and outfielder, has been elected captain of the College of the City of New York baseball team for next year.

Horned Frogs Win Southwest Baseball Title

Texas Christian Player Also Leads Individual Batting List

Final Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	9	1	55	30	.900
Texas	8	2	86	44	.800
Texas A. & M.	5	5	71	59	.500
Baylor	3	7	40	57	.300
Southern Methodist	0	10	32	94	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—University of Texas captured both contests from the Baylor Bears here recently, games which officially closed the 1933 Southwest Conference baseball season. Texas Christian University the week before had cinched the championship by defeating the Baylor team, and the final two games did not change the standing in the percentage column. This is the first Southwest Conference baseball championship the Texas Christian Horned Frogs have ever won. On the other hand, it is the third baseball pennant the University of Texas has ever lost.

Besides carrying off championship honors, the Horned Frogs placed a player at the head of the individual batting list. Ellis Taylor '35, sophomore third baseman, took individual batting honors when he hit safely during the season every other time he came to bat. He was easily the Christian's most dangerous hitter. This makes the second year that a Texas Christian player has captured the crown. Hubert Dennis '32, Horned Frog catcher, took that honor in 1932 with a batting percentage of .421.

The battle for pitching honors was closely contested. E. H. Kinzy '34, Texas Christian ace, pitched eight of the Frogs' 10 contests, winning all except one. Jimmy Jacks '34, substitute boxman, won the other two games for the Toads. V. E. Taylor, Texas pitcher who was unable to play during the last part of the season because of mishaps, won three games and lost one. C. R. Winton '33, Texas, probably has the best pitching record. He hurled the Longhorn nine to four victories and did not lose a contest. B. E. Hilliard '35, whose regular position is in the outfield, pitched the other Steer victory.

The season's scores:

Texas A. & M.	10	Baylor	2
Texas	8	T. C. U.	3
Baylor	12	S. M. U.	7
Texas A. & M.	13	S. M. U.	9
Texas A. & M.	13	S. M. U.	0
T. C. U.	3	S. M. U.	0
Texas	8	S. M. U.	3
Baylor	11	Texas A. & M.	5
Texas A. & M.	2	Baylor	1
Texas	21	S. M. U.	2
T. C. U.	5	Texas A. & M.	4
T. C. U.	8	S. M. U.	6
Texas	13	Texas A. & M.	7
T. C. U.	5	S. M. U.	3
T. C. U.	3	Baylor	2
T. C. U.	6	Texas	4
T. C. U.	5	Texas A. & M.	1
Texas	10	Baylor	4
T. C. U.	8	S. M. U.	0
Baylor	3	S. M. U.	2
T. C. U.	9	Baylor	2
Texas	10	Texas A. & M.	9
Texas A. & M.	7	Texas	3
Texas	6	Baylor	1
Texas	3	Baylor	2

The Texas nine took the team hitting championship with an average of .294. Last year Rice Institute won the team batting title with an average of .242. It is interesting and surprising to note that Texas Christian finished third in this department. Texas won this crown during the early part of the season, the team as a whole at that time hitting over .300.

Team batting follows:

Teams	AB	R	H	P.C.
Texas	357	86	106	.294
Texas A. & M.	339	71	99	.292
Texas Christian	343	55	88	.216
Baylor	335	40	63	.206
Southern Methodist	312	32	58	.186

Twenty players in the Conference hit better than .300, as compared with 16 who bettered the .300 mark last season. This is probably accounted for by the fact that fewer contests were played this season than last. Of the 20 players, seven are Texas batsmen and seven are Texas Aggies. Baylor contributed three, Texas Christian two, and Southern Methodist one.

The complete list of hitters in Southwest Conference games follows:

Players Position College	AB	R	H	P.C.
Ellis Taylor, 3b, T. C. U.	28	8	14	.500
W. B. Cochran, rf, Tex. A.&M.	14	3	7	.500
B. A. Baebel, lf, Texas	15	5	7	.467
Wm. Sodd, cf, Tex. A. & M.	39	11	17	.436
R. G. Mathews, 3b, Baylor	7	0	3	.429
E. J. Cannon, rf, Texas	31	5	13	.419
A. D. Kroney, p, Baylor	33	10	13	.394
J. T. Mooty, 2b, Tex. A.&M.	36	9	13	.361
R. E. Connelley, 3b, Tex. A. & M.	36	8	13	.361
F. N. Ankenman, ss, Texas	39	14	14	.359
V. R. Viebig, 3b, Texas	38	9	13	.342
W. D. V. M. Bloebaum, c, Texas	12	3	4	.333
W. T. Moon, p, Tex. A.&M.	9	3	3	.333
Dan Harston lf, T. C. U.	40	8	13	.325
C. H. Blanton, c, Texas	28	3	9	.321
J. M. Parks, p, Baylor	16	0	5	.313
C. W. McDowell, 2b, Texas	39	10	12	.308
Loewenstein, lf, T. A. & M.	39	7	12	.308
F. C. Baccus, rf, S. M. U.	33	5	10	.303
Mitchell, ss, Tex. A. & M.	40	9	12	.300
E. B. Price, 1b, Texas	27	8	8	.296
Jimmy Jacks, 1b, T. C. U.	38	6	10	.289
E. H. Kinzy, p, T. C. U.	28	5	8	.286
T. M. Weaver, 2b, T. A.&M.	7	2	2	.286
Wallace Meyers, 3b, T. C. U.	42	5	12	.284
T. L. Hutto, 1b, Tex. A.&M.	25	1	7	.280
E. A. Koy, cf, Texas	41	16	11	.268
H. L. Goodman, 2b, S.M.U.	27	2	7	.259
Jack Graves, rf, T. C. U.	39	6	10	.256
A. L. Miller, lf, Texas	32	7	8	.250
Smith Reed, p, S. M. U.	24	3	6	.250
B. E. Hilliard, lf, Texas	12	2	3	.250
B. W. Rundell, 1b, Texas	12	1	3	.250
W. O. Gamel, ss, Baylor	33	3	8	.242
Harlan Ray, 1b, S. M. U.	25	1	6	.240
J. W. Stollenwerk, 2b, Baylor	41	3	9	.220
C. W. Hearon Jr., lf, S.M.U.	34	7	7	.206
John Bolger, 1b, Baylor	39	6	8	.205
J. L. Fuqua, 3b, S. M. U.	35	5	7	.200
R. H. Scheer, p, Tex. A.&M.	10	3	2	.200
R. E. Garvey, c, Tex. A.&M.	36	6	7	.194
K. E. Lee, ss, Baylor	36	4	7	.194
J. C. Barnett, rf, Baylor	31	6	6	.194
E. L. Lozo, 2b, T. C. U.	16	2	3	.188
R. L. Graber, cf, S. M. U.	33	2	6	.182
D. C. Alanis, rf, Tex A.&M.	11	3	2	.182
Elbert Walker, ss, T. C. U.	39	4	7	.179
Hal Donovan, cf, T. C. U.	35	6	6	.171
C. M. Dublin, ss, S. M. U.	24	1	4	.167
Foye Zachery, p, S. M. U.	14	2	2	.144
Raymond Reeves, cf, Bay'r	43	3	6	.139
S. T. Logan, ss, T. C. U.	29	4	4	.138
T. T. Voelkel, 2b, T. A&M	8	1	1	.125
Bill Johnson, c, S. M. U.	21	3	2	.095
H. B. Clem, c, Baylor	34	5	3	.088
C. L. Heath, 1b, S. M. U.	12	0	1	.083
C. M. Reynolds, rf, T A&M	13	1	1	.077
V. E. Taylor, p, Texas	17	3	1	.059
L. M. Freels, lf, Baylor	18	1	1	.056
G. H. Weber, 1b, Tex A&M	10	2	0	.000
Hugh Harem, 1b, S. M. U.	11	1	0	.000
Freddie Miller, c, T. C. U.	8	1	0	.000
F. M. Shaw, p, Tex. A.&M.	5	1	0	.000
T. L. Spencer, rf, Tex A&M	11	1	0	.000
S. P. Burford, c, S. M. U.	15	0	0	.000
C. R. Winton, p, Texas	14	0	0	.000
A. W. Norton, rf, Baylor	4	0	0	.000
Samuel Jackson, c, S.M.U.	2	0	0	.000
C. C. Wilbite, ss, S. M. U.	1	0	0	.000
B. L. Rogers, 2b, S. M. U.	1	0	0	.000
Roy Coleman, 3d, T. C. U.	1	0	0	.000

College Baseball Results

Colgate 2, Cornell 1.
DePauw 12, Franklin 5.
Iowa 3, Iowa State 0.
Joliet 9, Lisle 3.
Joliet 14, Lisle 6.
Michigan 4, Ohio State 2.

The First-Class Cricket Counties in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No. 1—Yorkshire

LEEDS, Eng.—Even at the present early stage of the 1933 first-class cricket season in England, Yorkshire is generally talked of as the most likely winner of the intercounty championship. The Yorkshiremen won this competition for the sixteenth time last year, and they are now fielding all the giants who made possible that success. Statistics play an important part in the chronicling of cricket and frequently they tell a tale that is not borne out by the facts, since numerals fail to discriminate between good players and others, between difficult wickets and easy; but when they proclaim Yorkshire as the best team in England last summer they offer testimony which every "fan" will support. Altogether, the champions won 19 of the games they played and they were defeated on only two occasions—by Lancashire and Hampshire. Their total of points was 315 against Sussex's 262 and Kent's 248.

For the present season, the system of reckoning the championship standing has been altered back to that which was abolished in 1928. In 1932, the counties were placed in order, according to the number of points they obtained from their engagements, on the basis of 15 for a victory outright, five for leading on the first innings of an uncompleted match, three for being led on the first innings, four for participating in a match abandoned without a first-innings result, seven and a half for a tie, 10 for leading on the first innings of a three-day game reduced to a one-day affair, and three for being behind on the first innings of such a game. This season, however, while the scale of awards remains the same, the order of merit of the teams is determined by the proportion of points obtained to those obtainable. In other words, the much criticized "percentages"—good mathematical exercises for the young—are back again.

Sutcliffe Is Outstanding

The outstanding figure in the Yorkshire team is Herbert Sutcliffe, who in 1932, for the third season in succession, was "the" batsman of the year. He added to his many laurels by making the highest score of his brilliant career—313—while taking part, with Percy Holmes, in the biggest first-wicket stand ever made, 555. This was against Essex at Leyton. The previous best opening partnership on record was 554 by J. T. Brown and John Tunnicliffe for Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire at Chesterfield in 1898. Sutcliffe is, without doubt, the greatest scoring force in modern English cricket. He obtained more than 3000 runs in 1930, 1931 and 1932—no other batsman has ever done such a thing three times—and, altogether, since 1919, he has collected more than 35,000—3644 of them in test matches. He and Holmes together have made more centuries for the first wicket than any other pair in the history of the game.

Last July, Sutcliffe scored his hundredth three-figure innings in first-class play and he now stands sixth in the list of great cricketers who have exceeded the century of centuries. J. B. Hobbs, the Surrey star, is at the top with 190 such scores; C. P. Mead, the Hampshire left-hander, and E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, are bracketed second with 131; Dr. W. G. Grace is fourth, 126; and F. E. Woolley, Kent, fifth with 118.

But if we pause too long in the contemplation of Sutcliffe's glowing deeds, there will be no space to mention his distinguished teammates, of whom Percy Holmes is the most closely associated with him. Holmes has scored at least 1000 runs every year since 1919, and he has shared with Sutcliffe the glory of 73 first-wicket partnerships that have put three figures on the scoreboard. These two men, with Maurice Leyland, a left-handed player, constitute a great Yorkshire batting triumvirate. Layland, like Sutcliffe, was a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club's victorious team in Australia last winter. He did not quite do himself justice in the test matches; but he had the satisfaction of making, with W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire), a new record of 188 runs for the second wicket. That was in the first test at Sydney Last season Sutcliffe, Leyland and Holmes filled the first three places in the final Yorkshire batting averages, with 80.08, 52.00 and 47.64, respectively.

Two Fine Bowlers

The chief Yorkshire bowlers are Hedley Verity and W. E. Bowes, both of whom played for England in Australia last winter. Bowes is a very tall, fast-medium bowler who has the knack of making the ball "bump" disconcertingly. His best performance in 1932 was to capture nine Essex wickets for 121 runs at Scarborough. His "bumpers" came in for a certain amount of criticism in England toward the end of last summer, and in Australia (where fast bowling on the leg side is anathema) he signalized his first appearance in a test match there by shattering the stumps of the mighty Don Bradman. Verity, whose versatility as bowler and batsman had much to do with England's successes "down under," is a left-hander who has learned to flight the ball very cunningly. Nottinghamshire's batsmen discovered this when he took all 10 of their wickets in the second innings at Leeds last season for the ludicrous total of 10 runs. The archives reveal no performance to compare with this. And—just think of it!—1933 is only his fourth season of first-class cricket.

The captain of Yorkshire County this summer is A. B. Sellers, who led the team with great success last year in the absence of F. E. Greenwood. These men were the only amateurs Yorkshire could call upon last season, excepting W. E. Harbord, who played one innings of 24. Sellers is a product of St. Peter's School, York, and he is developing into a forceful mid-innings batsman. The great and consistent strength of the rest of the side in these days is indicated by the names of G. C. Macaulay, who took 85 wickets for 18.84 runs apiece last summer, Arthur Mitchell, a former Bradford League batsman, Arthur Wood, wicketkeeper; Harry Fisher, a slow left-hand bowler who did the hat-trick (dismissed three batsmen with successive deliveries) once in 1933, Frank Dennis, A. C. Rhodes, T. Smalles, Wilfred Barber, who scored exactly 1000 runs last summer, and A. T. Barber, an amateur who played three times for Oxford against Cambridge. Not without very good grounds, obviously, is Yorkshire optimistic this summer.

Pittsburgh Beaten By Charlie Root's Pitching

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	15	.615
St. Louis	25	16	.610
New York	21	16	.568
Chicago	22	20	.524
Cincinnati	20	21	.488
Brooklyn	16	20	.444
Boston	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	14	27	.341

Results May 31

Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston at Philadelphia, postponed.
Brooklyn at New York, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

The veteran right-hander, Charlie Root, pitched effectively with men on base yesterday and led the Chicago Cubs to a 5-to-1 baseball victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League race. Despite their defeat, the Pirates clung to first place in the standing, although the St. Louis Cardinals, who were idle yesterday, are practically tied for the lead. Root was touched for 10 safeties including a pair of doubles by Gus Suhr, but tightened in the pinches. Steve Swetonic started in the box for Pittsburgh, but was the victim of poor support. Wild throws helped the Cubs to all their first four runs. The score by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	3

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Swetonic, Hoyt, Harris, French and Grace, Finney. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 49m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	31	22	.585
Hollywood	31	23	.574
Los Angeles	30	23	.566
Sacramento	31	24	.564
Missions	30	26	.536
Oakland	25	29	.463
Seattle	19	31	.380
San Francisco	18	37	.327

Results May 31

Seattle 13, San Francisco 12.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 6.
Sacramento 7, Missions 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	22	14	.611
Minneapolis	23	16	.590
St. Paul	22	19	.537
Milwaukee	20	18	.526
Indianapolis	19	17	.514
Louisville	18	21	.462
Toledo	17	22	.436
Kansas City	16	29	.356

Results May 31

Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 1, Louisville 0.

Broaca Signs Contract

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—John J. Broaca, Yale pitcher who was the outstanding boxman of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League last year, but got into difficulties with the coaches and was dropped from the squad this spring, signed a contract yesterday to play with the New York Yankees or any of their minor league affiliates. He is expected to report to the club Friday. Since the Yankees have their limit of 23 players, Broaca probably will be sent to one of their "farm" clubs.

Williams Elects Flint Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 1—Bradford B. Flint Jr. '34, of Glenn Falls, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Williams College track team for next year.

Colgate Elects Peavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 1—Paul W. Peavy Jr. '34 of Dobbs Ferry has been elected captain of the Colgate University lawn tennis team for next year.

Missouri Awards 33 Varsity Sport Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 1—The awarding of varsity letters to 33 members of the track, baseball, polo and tennis teams and of 41 numerals to members of the freshman teams was announced at University of Missouri here following a meeting of the committee on intercollegiate athletics.

Fourteen of the awards were won by members of the varsity baseball team, 11 by track and field men, five by polo players, and four by tennis players. The varsity awards were won by the following:

Track—E. M. Wagner '34, captain-elect; M. W. Clark '33, captain; S. S. Cooley '35, J. M. Cooper '34, W. T. Hatfield '34, W. C. Teter '35, N. E. Young '35, G. L. Flanders '35, Robert Hibbard '35, and C. W. Nichols '35.

Baseball—N. O. Wagner '33, captain; C. A. Barner '33, D. P. Miller '34, S. J. Smith '35, J. W. Guhman '35, C. N. Vandaveer '34, L. V. Hoewing '35, B. F. Schaberg '34, K. A. Jorgenson '35, P. L. Patton '35, H. G. Weber '35, H. L. Young '35, and C. S. Schroeder '35.

Polo—E. T. Brown '35, V. K. Coates '33, J. L. Willoughby '33, J. B. Gregg '34, and G. R. Parks '34.

Tennis—J. D. Geary '35, J. D. Elgin '35, R. C. Montague '33, and L. J. Alfunas '34.

Senators Divide Pair Of Games With Yanks

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	14	.641
Washington	25	18	.581
Philadelphia	21	16	.568
Cleveland	22	19	.537
Chicago	20	18	.526
Detroit	16	23	.410
St. Louis	16	25	.390
Boston	13	25	.342

Results May 31

Washington 12, New York 7.
New York 9, Washington 7.
Only games scheduled.

The Washington Senators and New York Yankees put on a slugging exhibition yesterday at Griffith Stadium in an American League baseball doubleheader. The Senators won the first contest, 12 to 7, and the Yanks the second by a 9-to-7 margin. Eight pitchers worked in the first engagement, four for each team. After tying the score in the seventh inning, the Senators pounded over five runs in the eighth to clinch the game.

Herb Pennock went the route for the Yankees in the second game, although hit hard in the late innings. Joe Sewell, Ruth and Crosetti each connected with three hits for the Yankees, Ruth getting a single, double and triple. Weaver started for the Senators, but was driven from the box in the second inning. The scores by innings:

At Washington
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	5	x	12	12	0
New York	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	7	12	2

Batteries—Crowder, Stewart, Thomas, McAfee and Sewell; Ruffing, Moore, Gomez, Brown and Dickey, Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Van Grafian, Summers and Owens. Time—2h. 23m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	10	1
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	7	9	1

Batteries—Pennock and Jorgens; Weaver, Russell, Burke and Sewell, Berg. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Summers, Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 6m.

Roosevelt Plans Investigation Of Veterans' Cases

Hardship Reports Are to Be Looked Into by Special Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 31—President Roosevelt has decided to set up an independent commission to visit the veterans' hospitals and investigate any cases of hardship which may have resulted from the new regulations recently issued as a part of the economy program.

It was said today that the President is desirous of causing as little hardship as possible in putting the new rules into effect but that he does not feel that he can accept the modifications proposed by a group of Congressmen which would restore at least $100,000,000 to the fund for caring for disabled veterans and put treatment on practically the same basis it was before the cut was ordered.

Revision of the regulations found by the Administration to be much too strict, already has begun and may continue during the summer and fall. President Roosevelt has no intention of causing aged veterans, or men with extreme disabilities, to be forced out of the veterans hospitals and onto the streets. Reports of such cases that have been received at the White House have been investigated and found to be without basis.

A campaign for liberalizing the new regulations, by adding $100,000,000 or more to veterans' disability appropriations, has gained force on Capitol Hill now that the time is drawing near for adjournment and Congressmen have to go home and face the veterans in their constituencies, but the President does not intend to alter the regulations to the extent being urged. He has pointed out to those who are asking liberalization that additional taxes will be necessary if the veterans are to receive more than provided by the Administration. The $220,000,000 in new taxes, already planned, would not be sufficient to cover the increase.

As the result of recent conferences at the White House, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority floor leader, assured the Senate yesterday that President Roosevelt would announce some revision of the regulations shortly. Further conferences were held today between the President and Senator James F. Byrns (D.) of South Carolina.

Meanwhile action on the independent offices bill in the Senate was held up by a flood of amendments to the section dealing with veterans' appropriations. A change in regulations might require more appropriations, it was pointed out, that might need to be included in the present bill.

House and Senate members who took part in the war themselves pushed the disabled veterans' aims in a "round robin" declaring that reports from all parts of the country show the "utter horror" of the new regulations. "Thousands of disabled veterans," the statement read, "together with their wives and children, are to be made destitute after they receive their last check on July 1."

Capone's Plea Thrown Out

NEW ORLEANS, June 1 (AP)—Al Capone's plea for freedom on habeas corpus from the Atlanta federal penitentiary, where he is serving 10 years for evading income taxes, was denied yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here, which upheld a division of the Atlanta district court. His attorneys indicated they would carry the present litigation to the United States Supreme Court, should the Circuit Court deny them a rehearing.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

States Add $250,000,000 Taxes In New and Increased Levies

Forty-five Legislatures Meet—Thirty-three Revise Revenue Sources—Some Have Action Voided by Courts—Millions in Beer

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Forty-five state legislatures met this year; 33 of them imposed new taxes or substantially increased old ones.

The additional taxes will exceed $250,000,000 in one year.

Eleven of the legislatures, though debating new taxes, either failed to impose any or had their actions nullified by the courts. Eight relied only upon beer and wine for new revenue.

Seven states adopted income tares for the first time; seven others raised existing taxes on income. A total of 20 states now have this form of ta: tion. Three states levied on gross incomes. Six adopted taxes on retail sales; 22 legalized beer and wine and imposed taxes upon both. Two defeated sales tax proposals and the courts of two others voided sales tax laws. Two rejected income tax proposals.

Some of the other objects of fresh taxation were: stores, chain stores, foreign securities, oleomargarine made from imported oils, intangibles, building and loan companies, banks, pari-mutuel race betting, corporations, telephones, gross insurance, oil, gasoline, inheritances, gross receipts of power companies, cigarets, pipe lines and "classified business." New taxes and expected additional annual yield in each state follow:

How States Line Up

Alabama — Foreign securities; $360,000.

Arizona—Income, 1 per cent on $1000 to $11,000; 6 per cent on $11,000 or over; no exemptions, but single persons may deduct $8 from computed tax, and heads of families $17.50 plus $4 for each dependent; corporations, 2 per cent to 8 per cent on net incomes; $500,000.

Arkansas—No new levies. Existing income tax.

California—Raised state bank tax from 4 to 6 per cent; $1,000,000. Increased levies on gas, electric and telephone utilities; $3,000,000 (estimated at $6,000,000 biennially). Gross receipts, trucking companies; $250,000. People to vote on several other new tax proposals June 27.

Colorado—Oleomargarine made of imported oils; not estimated. Surtax on automobile licenses, corporation filing fees and inheritance taxes; $1,000,000.

Connecticut—No new taxes.

Delaware—Beer and wine; not estimated.

Florida—Beer, not estimated.

Georgia—Only a minor change in a fish tax.

Idaho—Virtually doubled existing income tax by lowering exemptions; additional $200,000. Chain stores, $150,000.

Illinois—Beer and wine; not estimated. Three per cent sales tax held unconstitutional.

Indiana—Gross income ¼ of 1 per cent on manufacturers and wholesalers, 1 per cent on all other persons, firms, corporations or partnerships; exemption of $1000 allowed regardless of status; $12,000,000 to $14,000,000. Drivers' licenses; $500,000 General intangibles, not estimated. Building and loan; not estimated. Bank and trust; not estimated. Beer, wine and medicinal whisky; not estimated. Store license fees raised; additional $100,000.

Reduction in Iowa

Iowa—Beer and wine not estimated. Others reduced approximately $25,000,000 a year.

Kansas—Income, 2 per cent on corporations, graduated rate of from 1 per cent to 4 per cent on net earnings of individuals; single exemption $750, married or head of family $1500, dependents $200 each; $2,000 000. (Repealed poll tax, abolished property tax penalties.)

Kentucky—Legislature did not meet. Beer already legal and taxable; $200,000.

Louisiana—Beer, not estimated.

Maine—Retail store licenses; $50,000. Beer; not estimated.

Maryland—Chain stores; $300,000. Pari-mutuel race bets; $350,000. Levy of ⅛ cent per passenger mile for buses; not estimated. Trucks from other states required to purchase Maryland gasoline or pay equivalent tax: not estimated.

Massachusetts—No new taxes Sales levy proposal pending.

Michigan—Beer, $2,000,000. General sales levy under consideration.

Minnesota—Income, rate graduated from 1 per cent on $1000 to 4½ per cent on $10,000, 5 per cent above $10,000; single persons exempt $1200, heads of families $2000, dependents $250 each. Corporation rate the same with $1000 exemption: $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Chain stores and gross sales; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Mississippi—Legislature did not meet.

Missouri—No new taxes. Has existing income tax law. Sales tax killed in Senate committee.

Montana Varies List

Montana—Corporation licenses 2 per cent on net incomes of corporations from business done within the State; $225,000. Telephones; not estimated. Stores, $150,000. Natural gas production; $15,000. Beer; $150,000. Income, 1 per cent on first $2000 net, 2 per cent on next $2000, 3 per cent on next and 4 per cent on more than $6000; not estimated.

Nebraska—Beer; not estimated. Occupation tax on property and credits used by foreign corporations; not estimated. (Defeated income, sales, chain store, tobacco and stock sales taxes.)

Nevada—Insurance, 1½ per cent on gross premiums; $40,000 to $60,000.

New Hampshire—Beer; $200,000. Pari-mutuel betting; $300,000.

New Jersey—Beer; $1,500,000.

New Mexico—Income, graduated rate of 1 per cent to 4 per cent on earnings of indivduals, flat 2 per cent on corporations; $250,000; oil, $35,000; stores, $150,000; oil severance, $500,000.

New York—Gross sales; $30,000,000. (During its life of 14 months.) Beer and wine, $12,000,000; gross income, 1 per cent, $39,000,000; lowered exemptions on existing income, $9,000,000.

North Carolina—General sales, 3 per cent, $8,160,000. Inheritance, income, franchise and license levies increased.) Beer, $500,000.

North Dakota—Sales, 2 per cent on personal property and professional services, 1 per cent on specific items; includes tax of 1 per cent on gross income of wholesalers, shaded to ¼ of 1 per cent on wholesale meat, bakery, gasoline, soft-drink and tire dealers; $4,000,000. (Income tax increased.)

Ohio—Beer; $4,500,000. (Other measures under consideration.)

Oklahoma—Sales, 2 per cent; $10,000,000. Cigarettes, 3 cents per package; $1,500,000. (Income tax raised.)

Oregon—Income tax raised $650,000. (People to vote on sales tax July 21.)

Pennsylvania Taxes Interest

Pennsylvania—Beer and wines; $10,000,000 (two years) money at interest; $8,000,000 (two years).

Rhode Island—Beer and wine; not estimated.

South Carolina — Intangible on dividends and interest; $893,000. License fee on "true value" of public utilities; $906,000. Beer; $400,000. (Income tax increased.)

South Dakota—Gross income, 1 per cent on wages up to $2000, 1½ per cent on $2000 to $5000, 2 per cent on $5000 or more; one-quarter of 1 per cent on manufacturers and wholesalers, one-half of 1 per cent on livestock production; $10,000,000.

Tennessee—Beer; not estimated.

Texas—Oil, $7,000,000. Intangible assets of pipe lines; $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. (Income tax defeated.)

Utah—General sales, three-quarters of 1 per cent; not estimated. Beer (legalized to manufacture for sale outside of State); not estimated.

Vermont—Sales, ⅛ of 1 per cent on gross between $50,000 and $100,000, sliding scale thereafter; not estimated.

Virginia—Legislature did not meet.

Washington—"Classified business," specific rates on various products; $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

West Virginia — Graduated chain stores; not estimated. Beer, $1,000,000. (Gross income tax under consideration.)

Wisconsin—Beer; $1,200,000.

Wyoming—No new taxes of importance. (Income, sales, chain store and cigarette levies rejected.)

Cruise to Yucatan Draws 100 for 'Crew' Of Veteran Schooner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 1—More than 100 men and boys from St. Petersburg and near-by Florida towns will embark Saturday on an adventurous cruise to Yucatan, sailing in a veteran two-masted schooner. This educational trip is being sponsored by a local club, and the boys will enjoy the cruise at a nominal cost.

The trip will extend over a period of two weeks, several days being spent in Yucatan viewing the ancient ruins of the Mayans and other points of interest.

The schooner on which the boys will sail has had a varied career since it was built in Gloucester, Mass., 30 years ago. Besides operating as a lumber and cargo ship in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, it served for a time as a coast guard gunboat in Haiti. It has weathered three hurricanes, the third one being off Honduras last fall. In this storm the keel was damaged and the rudder torn off, yet the ship made the voyage back to Tampa.

The coming cruise will not be in any respect a luxury cruise. The boys will live the life of regular sailors, sleeping in hammocks in the hold, eating plain but wholesome food, and taking their turns at various duties. So many more applications have been received for the trip than the ship can accept that a second cruise is already being planned.

Atlantic Coast Line Inaugurates Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, through its general headquarters, located in Wilmington, has announced drastic changes in its operations set-up, including the consolidation of the first and second divisions and the abolition of five divisional districts. The changes, in the interest of economy, will become effective June 1.

Mr. J. N. Brand, general manager, made the following statement: "For many years the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad system has been operated in three divisions, with divisional headquarters at Rocky Mount, N. C.; Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Effective June 1, for economic reasons, the system will be operated in two divisions, instead of three, with headquarters of the northern branch at Savannah, Ga., and the southern division at Jacksonville, Fla."

General Classified

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Local Classified

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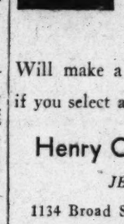

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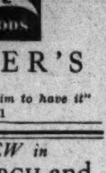

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Printed Silks
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1000 yards pure dye silks in new summer designs . . . stripes, dots, plaids, checks, Maytime flower prints. All regular $1 values!
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Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features

All Nature

Magnolias

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is more pleasing, when everyone is prying into the secrets of growing things, than to watch the bursting blossoms of a collection of magnolia trees and bushes?

The earliest of all varieties is the pink and white starry magnolia, a native of Japan. It was introduced into England about 1877, and into America a few years later. It blooms so early that occasionally its petals are injured by frost or excessive winds and rain. However, if the damage is done early, a second crop appears. Tiny plants have been known to bloom when hardly a foot high.

Perhaps the handsomest species of all is the southern great-flowered magnolia, sometimes called the "bull bay." It lines long avenues in the southern United States and bears large, fragrant, white flowers and evergreen leaves.

All known varieties in cultivation have originated from species growing in two areas, eastern North America and eastern Asia. Not a single variety is unworthy of cultivation for all are beautiful at some time during the year. The only difficulty with them seems to arise with transplanting. Either they are planted in poor soil or at the wrong time of the year. May is the best month for transplanting, for then the roots have a chance to recover and send out new shoots. A rich sandy loam is the best soil. A little extra care at this crisis in the life of the plant and it will give you many years of beauty with little bother.

Holland is perhaps foremost in magnolia cultivation. Thousands of young plants are exported from the great Dutch nurseries annually. America and England are the largest importers.

Linnæus in describing this genius named it in honor of Pierre Magnol, professor of botany and director of the Botanic Gardens at Montpelier. Many of the varieties grow into large trees. All have blossoms varying in color from white and pink to purple and an occasional yellow.

For the Scrapbook

Sayings Worth Saying Again

There are millions of babies in the world and each one is the cutest.

It is an easy conscience, and not an easy bed, that brings the most restful sleep.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.

Success doesn't "happen." It is organized, preempted, captured, by consecrated common sense.

There are two kinds of very disagreeable people—those who have nerves and those who have nerve.

A man doesn't know his strength until he realizes his weakness.

Wisdom consists largely in knowing when you have said enough.

It isn't what a man has on him but what he has in him that counts.

All must respect those who respect themselves.

He that would have the fruit must climb the tree.

Say not all thou knowest but believe all thou sayest.

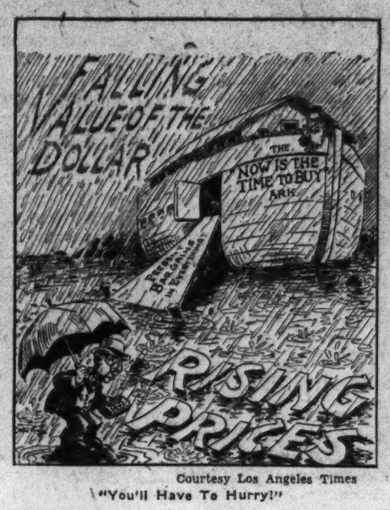
A hundred years of wrong do not make an hour of right.

Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.

By reading a man antedates his life and makes himself contemporary with ages past.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Detroit News
European Peasants



Courtesy Los Angeles Times
"You'll Have To Hurry!"

Courtesy Des Moines Register
The Next Question

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
The Salesmen

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
What a nice, quiet place it will be!

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Getting His

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A 200-foot miniature railroad—
has been installed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the practical demonstration of new railroad safety and signal apparatus.

To place his name—
before the housewives of Spokane, Lew Hurtig, candidate for city commissioner, had his name stamped on hundreds of dozens of eggs.

Tung oil—
is a quick drying and waterproof oil used in the making of paint and varnish. The southern states now have about 7000 acres of tung oil trees from which the product is obtained.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Since," conjunction and preposition (H. L. T.)—The inquirer asks if "since" is the same part of speech in the following sentences:

Since the war, we have had to win the peace.
Since the war ended, we have had to win the peace.

No; in the first it is a preposition; in the second it is a conjunction. The difference will become more apparent when we recall that a preposition is known by its ability to take an object ("war" is clearly the object of "since"). "Since the war" is a prepositional phrase used adverbially to modify the verb "win."

"Since the war ended," however, is not a phrase, but a clause. (A phrase does not have a substantive and a predicate; a clause has both.) "Since" is a subordinating conjunction connecting the clause "the war ended" with the principal clause, "We have had to win the peace."

Orgy (M. T. N.)—The *g* is sounded as *j*.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE more judgment a man has, the slower he will be to condemn.—MAURICE.

In Lighter Vein

Clerks and Managers

A continental correspondent endeavors to describe the difference in title as follows:

"A clerk is a man who knows a great deal about very little, and who goes on knowing more and more about less than less, until finally he knows everything about practically nothing."

"A manager is a man who knows very little about a great deal and who goes on knowing less and less about more and more until finally he knows nothing about practically everything."—*The Mill-Stone.*

The Question

Toward the end of his lecture the speaker had urged the leading men of the industrial city to put more beauty in their surroundings.

"The idea is all right," interrupted one of the big men, "but the prosperity of this town is due to the efforts of hard-headed business men. All the time we are doing things, and we've no time to worry about being beautiful."

This announcement was greeted with a burst of applause, and the speaker found many wrathful eyes turned on him.

"Really," he remarked with a smile. "Then, if you don't object to so personal a question, would you mind telling me why you have dyed your whiskers?"—*Answers.*

Not That Low

A little girl on her way to school brought three new-born kittens to a Humane Society Shelter to be cared for during her absence from home. Being questioned as to why she didn't leave them with their mother, she exclaimed, with some heat:

"Why, that old cat doesn't know how to treat them properly. She just bites them and hauls them around by the neck. She isn't fit to be a mother. She's hardly fit to be a father."—*Fourfooted Friends.*

Fond Parent

She watched him gazing down at their first-born. Wonder, admiration, rapture, incredulity chased across his face. She stole up and said, tenderly: "Tell me your thoughts, dearest."

"How can they make that cot for 15 shillings?"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Financial Note

"To get ahead in this period every concern must tell the dollar where to go instead of asking it where it went."—*Roger W. Babson.*

The Editor's Puzzle

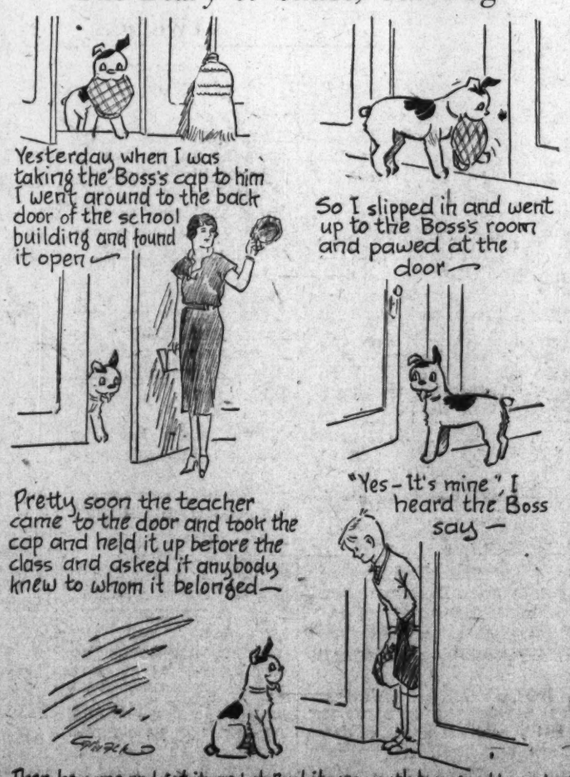
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

101

As the Munroe Doctrine of late years has loomed up so largely in international affairs, it might well be reminded that it was for the first time announced formally Dec. 2, 1823, and which notified the world it would would be envisaged as an act of unfriendliness if any power extended its territory in any part of South America

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday when I was taking the Boss's cap to him I went around to the back door of the school building and found it open—
So I slipped in and went up to the Boss's room and pawed at the door—
Pretty soon the teacher came to the door and took the cap and held it up before the class and asked if anybody knew to whom it belonged—
"Yes—It's mine," I heard the Boss say—
Then he came and got it and oh, Boy! it was worth two good bones to see how pleased he was when he saw who had brought it to him—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

The Soviet Child

"Soviet law recognizes no parental rights having precedence over those of the state. The state, taking the child already in the pre-school age, determines the nature of the education the child is to receive."—*Prof. Alfred J. Pearson, Drake University.*

Disarmament

"Germany would dissolve its entire military establishment and destroy what little armaments are left if neighboring countries did likewise."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Daily Manners

"Just as we use money for business needs, so we need manners for our daily needs."—*Michael Arlen.*

Germany's Position

"Germany wants nothing it is not ready to give to others."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Skyscraper Doomed

"The skyscraper, commonplace of today, may become the curiosity of tomorrow."—*William Orr Ludlow.*

The Four-Day Week

"Everything necessary to the support, comfort and happiness of the American people could be accomplished in about five hours a day and four days a week."—*Bruce Barton.*

Brevities

Indianapolis News: A good many citizens with growing girths would like to understand more about controlled inflation.

Detroit News: The temperature of 459 degrees below zero, recently produced in California, is not being emphasized much in the Chamber of Commerce publicity.

Richmond Register: Disarmament advocates have not yet gone so far as to suggest that girls leave off their war paint.

Los Angeles Times: You can say one thing for apartment life. There isn't room for the young people to make their home with the bride's parents.

Humorist: A train was derailed recently when leaving a country station. Perhaps this will teach the porter to bang the doors less violently in future.

Schenectady Gazette: Bears, we read, are very fond of berries and fruits. Also of wheat, cotton, copper, steel, rubber and oil.

Punch: Probably nothing gets so complete a work-out in this life as a small schoolgirl's first fountain pen.

San Francisco Chronicle: But a woman scorned is no more furious than a Democrat offered a job that is smaller than he feels.

Amusements

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Leslie J. Spiller and Leo Petevs present
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
"Next time you go to the theatre please see this one"—*Mirror.*
"A FOUR-STAR HIT."—*Daily News.*
Mats. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45

Restaurants

FORTLAND, ORE.

Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. at BEacon 7916

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

A WIDOW had come to the end of her income. Her older daughters had sought in vain for work, but her chief concern was for the younger children. There was but little left on which to live, and she had run out of wood and coal.

It was odd that at such a time there should come to the door a man requesting her to buy a ton of coal. The widow recognized him to be the street-cleaner who had passed in front of her home every day. Burying her pride, the woman explained the situation. The street-cleaner smiled. He understood perfectly. But he requested that as soon as she had money she would buy her coal from him. The woman gladly consented to this request.

The widow did not realize it, but this very act was a direct answer to her prayers for guidance and care. Every day, the street-cleaner gathered together the sticks he found in his daily routine. Every day he laid these on her doorstep.

It was but a short time until the widow's faithful trust was further recompensed, and she was able to buy the coal from the friend who had seen her immediate need and had helped to meet it.

Thus each fulfilled in a small measure the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Colonial Tea Room
Isabella F. Henderson, Proprietor
DINNERS
Sun. 12 to 8 | Daily 5 to 8 | 75c
LUNCHEON
11 to 2—35c to 50c
AFT. TEA
2:30 to 5—20c to 40c
Tel. Fordham 4-9059
2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Just North of Fordham Road
5 Blocks east of 11th Church

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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Good Food
Montague Court Cafeteria
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays
16 Court Street BASEMENT

The Pickwick Cafeteria
A reliable eating home for those who are accustomed to better food enriched by careful preparation.
DOWNSTAIRS 44 COURT STREET
11 to 2:30—5 to 7:30 Except Sundays

QUAKER INN
Decatur 2-3002
1081 BERGEN STREET
3 doors west of Nostrand Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c, 50c
DINNER 50-, 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 75c

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

ANNIE E. B. FINDLAY HELEN W. FINDLAY
Tel. Public 14, Business 292-R
Storm King Arms
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Unify the Banking System

THE Roosevelt Administration has so many accomplishments to its credit that it is a pity to record its disappointing performance on bank reform. The President came to office in the midst of a situation wherein the banking system had entirely broken down. It broke down because, as a result of bitter experience, the people had lost faith in it. Yet, in spite of the unique opportunity that was given to the President, no real reform of the fundamental defects of the system has been achieved.

The fundamental need is the unification of American banks under one system of regulation, instead of forty-nine. Preferably this should be attained by the enrollment in the Federal Reserve System of all the banks that were licensed to reopen after the moratorium and those state banks that could pass that licensing test. The remainder should either be wound up or amalgamated with licensed banks.

There should be no reasonable doubt that the Administration favors the reform. All the legislation that has come out of Washington in the last two months is destined to promote economic planning in place of economic haphazardness. Is not a unified banking system at the very heart of economic planning? Leaders of economic thought are of that opinion. Alfred Marshall stated that money and banking are the nucleus around which all economic science clusters. If this is so, the failure to put unified banking at the head and front of the Administration's program is lamentable.

The counsel of the Federal Reserve Board has stated that in his opinion the requirement that all banks should belong to the system is constitutional. Armed with this encouragement, the Administration should have used its unique authority to force through the provision. On few other questions have the people shown with such a unanimous voice they are in favor of a reform as on the issue of bank unification.

They realize that one reason for the lack of greater success for the Federal Reserve System is that there is not more of it. They know that examination is lax because there is not central examination authority. State interests should not be allowed any longer to stand in the way of such an obvious reform.

For a time it was expected that the Glass and Steagall bills, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, would exert some pressure toward unification by requiring that banks become members of the Federal Reserve System and be subject to federal examination in order to participate in the deposit insurance plan. Now, however, this has been loosely thrown open to whatever state banks state authorities approve. Thus the big step in American bank reform remains to be made. How long will the Administration let it wait?

War Is Not "Inevitable"

SOMETIMES in listening to the comments, and in reading the newspapers of the different countries, it would appear as though men believed in the "inevitability" of war. There is a monstrous contradiction between their desires and their fears. With few exceptions they declare themselves utterly opposed to any breach of the peace. They express their resolve not to fight, since fighting can only worsen world conditions. Yet they act as though they were at the mercy of some agency over which they have no control.

Nothing can give a more painful impression of the workings of the human mind than this inability to bring the facts into conformity with wishes. Who wants war? If it be granted that there may be a handful of firebrands in more than one nation, it is abundantly clear that the rulers and the vast masses of the peoples, remembering the horrors of the last war, and its consequences which are still being felt, detest the very notion of renewed conflict.

The sincerity of nations should not be doubted; when they signed the Locarno pact and the Briand-Kellogg pact to outlaw war they unquestionably hoped to eliminate the age-long feuds from their consciousness. For disarmament there has been an undoubted demand in all countries, and in most countries this demand has been overwhelming. Yet the progress that has been made has been disappointing, and there has now come upon mankind a widespread fear of war as of something which is hardly to be prevented.

Such an attitude is altogether unjustified. Exercise of the moral courage required to face the realities of the situation is a long step toward averting crises. Recognition that permanent solutions are not to be reared upon foundations of force can hold force in check. There is nothing inevitable in the menace which the nations of Europe perceive. The forces of destruction are not supreme in the world. There must be basic recognition that a sense of justice which transcends nationalism best serves the legitimate aspirations of all nations. Clearly, as this is seen, will the peoples of Europe refuse to be hurried headlong into paths which would lead to destruction.

The signs are that a consciousness of strength to resist war and all its manifestations is at last dawning upon peoples and rulers, and that they will not yield to the false doctrine of "inevitable war." The Roosevelt and Hitler pronouncements of the last few days and the wide acclaim they have received reflect this new attitude. The first price of peace is the clear resolve that there shall be peace. It is a resolve that the nations must take at once, and so dissipate these noxious dreams of an unreal condition of so-called inevitable war.

The Kansas Prison Break

FLIGHT of eleven inmates from the Kansas Penitentiary on Tuesday morning should do more than shock supporters of law and order. This desperado-led delivery of convicts to temporary freedom sounds from coast to coast an urgent need, namely, an increased protection of society in general against the criminal element. It should startle thought into action.

The Kansas occurrence apparently is another of those escapes made possible by treating the most desperate brand of criminal as an ordinary prison charge. However much such men as led this getaway need wholesome association with their fellows, evidence has accumulated in the last two or three years which tends to show that first-offense inmates are more injured by this association than the hardened criminal is benefited. At the Kansas Penitentiary on Tuesday, the ringleaders in the break—convicted killers serving life sentences—reportedly were enjoying the privilege of watching a baseball game along with the other inmates, and were able to use this privilege to maneuver their escape.

They may also have been encouraged to make the attempt by the fact that they were already serving the maximum sentence which may be imposed in the State of Kansas, and therefore had more to gain than to lose. If the attempt had failed, and even had loss of human lives been involved, no greater penalty could be exacted, except for solitary confinement, since Kansas has no capital punishment provision.

Advocates of segregation of desperate criminals, and of surer ways of keeping them in prison until they shall have served their sentences or shown evidence of reform, may well feel that recent prison experience gives strength to their case. The Kansas prison breakers abducted not only the warden and some guards but also the wife, daughter and a family friend of a private citizen whose car they commandeered. It becomes apparent that the criminal mentality is too dangerous a threat to be coddled.

The permanent cure of crime is not, of course, in the fear of punishment. But until society assumes a greater responsibility in the welfare of all its individuals, until it provides a stronger form of moral education than is now available to many, until it meets the need of a more redemptive system of dealing with offenders against the law, it must at least devise a way to protect itself from those whom punishment has only hardened in crime.

It it only fair to say that much progress has been made in humanizing the treatment of prisoners. Indeed, at times public opinion has become sentimental on this score, so that best results could hardly be hoped for. Somewhere between the attitude of treating a gorilla like a kitten and treating a misled human being like a monster, the right course lies. It will not be found in a moment. But while the search for it proceeds, the possibility on which crime breeds—the possibility that the criminal can "get away with it"—must be drastically reduced.

Abrogating the Gold Clause

THE major question at issue in the congressional debate on the Administration's gold clause repeal resolution, just passed by the House of Representatives, is whether it should apply to contracts already existing—that is, to bonds now in the hands of investors who have bought them partly in reliance on that clause. One estimate has it that there are $100,000,000,000 of such securities in America, including bonds of the United States Government, of states and municipalities, foreign governments, railroads and other corporations.

A few months ago certain monetary liberals in the Senate aroused vehement debate by urging that the Government should not permit any further securities to be issued containing the obligation to pay in gold. Today that resolution would seem very mild and would be gratefully accepted by many of the conservative wing as an escape from worse financial heterodoxy.

For what seems unconscionably radical, and indeed is radical, is the proposed repudiation of a solemn statement in the financial promises of the United States and abrogation of similar pledges in certain bonds of states, cities and corporations all across the land. Such an impairment of the obligation of contract is expressly forbidden to the states under the American Constitution, but no such prohibition exists as to the Federal Government, which may act through its powers over coinage and currency.

The significance of the action may be explained by illustration. If the United States were to remain long off the gold standard, or were to devalue the dollar, it would soon take an extra number of (paper or legal tender) dollars to buy the amount of metal called for in a gold bond. In other words, the Government or a railroad would have to lay out perhaps $120,000 or $140,000 (new style) for the gold to pay off $100,000 of gold bonds. It would then have proportionately less with which to meet its current budget or to pay holders of other ordinary type bonds, or, in the case of the railroad, to pay its stockholders.

Ordinarily this is what would take place, and is what business and the courts would expect to take place. Usually when a person makes a bad bargain and contracts a debt that proves unexpectedly heavy he tightens his belt, works a little harder and perhaps puts off his other creditors until he gets it paid, unless—

If the debt or the total of his debts is manifestly beyond his ability to pay, or if it is clear that for him to pay some creditors would be only to defraud others, he may be placed in bankruptcy. Then all creditors are paid off at the same rate, so far as his assets will go. Firms sometimes even go into voluntary bankruptcy as a means of preserving equity between different groups of claimants.

If the abrogation of the gold clause in contracts has a justification it probably lies in an analogy to this law of bankruptcy. It may be shocking, or perhaps not so shocking as it sounds, to suggest a sort of bankruptcy procedure for a nation. But the situation is one in which fulfillment of the gold contracts is very nearly impossible, if not actually so, without setting up further stresses of deflation that would throw whole sections of the country into an open revolt of which the recent farmers' strikes are only a small sample.

The Administration therefore reasons that it is fairer and wiser to place all contracts on an equal basis by making them all payable in the same currency. So far as private contracts are concerned present Treasury regulations on banking make it impossible to obtain gold for purposes of payment. A New York court has held that while this is true no enforcement is possible except in legal tender paper money.

In the case of the Government some have pointed to the $3,500,000,000 gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System as evidence of the availability of metal for payment. This gold, however, is not property of the Government but of the banks; and the Federal Treasury, except for borrowing, is in much the same empty condition as the pockets of some of the millions of unemployed. Under these conditions there is a widespread, deep-seated and understandable unwillingness to enforce the payment of debts, public or private, in a kind of dollars that will command substantially more labor and goods than they would when most of them were lent.

Fiction Factories

A DINNER of the New York Chapter of the American Fiction League recently contributed to next morning's paper interesting information about the methods and procedures of those who write for the so-called "pulp" magazines which during the past decade have filled so much space wherever periodical literature has been on display. These are not expensive magazines. The designation "pulp" derives from economy in the paper on which they are printed; and between their covers, which exclude everything but fiction, plot is more important than character analysis and lively action than lingering romance. Their number, it appears, has diminished from seventy-odd a few years ago to something over thirty, which, as it still leaves more than a magazine a day for the fiction-lovers, seems reasonably sufficient.

It is a fair corollary to the saying that half the world does not know how the other half lives, that half the world does not know what the other half reads. The pulp magazines, shrewdly planned to attract what may for convenience be called one of the halves, inspire only an idle curiosity in the other. The indifferent cannot but observe by their covers that the all-fiction magazines tend to further specialization; some devote their pages to the American West, still apparently as wild as ever, others to the detection of mysterious crime, this to aviation and that to pugilism. It seems indicated that many readers in the other half not only prefer fiction, but like their fiction to deal continuously with the same topic.

It is not surprising to learn that economic depression has affected the pulp magazines, and that the wage of authorship has materially decreased. Editorial demand for "action" in the acceptable manuscript seems to have inspired action in the writing thereof, it being the achievement of some of the more successful contributors to produce at the rate of 100,000 words a month. There is one author who works on half a dozen stories at once, going from one manuscript to another, all to the accompaniment of a gramophone. Another finds his narrative unfolds most expeditiously when he writes in the dark. The method of Dumas, employing a staff of assistants to collect material and write incidental scenes, is said to have been followed by some contributors.

Leaving out of consideration the host of writers who contribute but an occasional story and hope some day to dispose of another, the pulp magazines are a symbol of human industry and a reminder of the inexhaustibility of material for fictional narrative—provided the fictionalist has a "gift" for the concoction of plots. It is no doubt as true of such fictionalists as it is of poets that they are born and not made.

Editorial Notes

The fact that fewer laws were enacted by the state legislatures recently in session is regarded by many as a favorable indication. But since the number of bills introduced was considerably greater than in 1931, the various assemblies, rather than the individuals, are entitled to whatever encomiums may accrue.

The six-hour, five-day worker of the near future will probably conclude that the chief misfortune of his father and grandfather, who worked from sun to sun, was never knowing, when they had been on the job two and a half days, that they had worked a week.

The greatest international radio hook-up ever known is being arranged for the opening exercises of the World Economic Conference at London on June 12. Without any thought of slang, the speakers may properly begin their remarks with, "Listen, world."

Possibly after the present task is completed, John D. Rockefeller, who is at present effecting the restoration, at Versailles, of Marie Antoinette's hamlet, can be persuaded to cross the Channel and see what can be done about the one Mr. Shakespeare wrote.

Reëmployment tax instead of sales tax and cartel instead of trust—political wise men know as well as anybody else how to reap the advantages that often go with novelties in nomenclature.

Fact Finding for the World

Concluding Article

By ROBERT W. DESMOND

Member of the Journalism Faculty of the University of Minnesota, at present on a year's leave of absence, studying European journalism.

THE journalist does his best to find facts while they are fresh, and he tries to serve them promptly and attractively on the breakfast tables of the world. In general, he has very fair success, but he has his difficulties, too.

The newspaper correspondent must write his information quickly, and transmit it, because news soon ceases to be news and becomes history; he must be concise, because telegraph and cable tolls mount rapidly, and always he must be impartial, accurate, and as interesting as possible. Never must a reputable correspondent so far forget himself as to offer readers ready-made opinions.

Next, the correspondent must arrange for the transmission of the facts to the home office. Thanks to modern means of transportation and communication, distance has ceased to be any obstacle. The press uses the post, the telegraph, telephone, cable, and wireless, and it is a matter of only ten to thirty seconds from London to New York by cable.

The greatest difficulty lies in the artificial obstacles placed in the course of a free-flowing news stream. The chief obstacle and one of real public importance is censorship. The censorship or control of a national press is an ancient device of government to keep power in its own hands. A free press and a dictatorship never exist together. Some governments have sought, also, to control reports intended to appear in the press of other countries.

* * *

There is no dispute about the sovereign right of a government to impose a censorship, either on its own national press or on outgoing news dispatches, but there is considerable doubt about the wisdom of the policy. It soon becomes known that a censorship exists. The people of the country itself then cease to place any confidence in their newspapers, circulations tend to fall, and the wildest rumors gain wide acceptance. People in other countries, assuming that the existence of a censorship implies that there is something to hide, tend to believe the worst that they hear, and to discredit any favorable reports, quite regardless of source. So the censorship defeats its own purpose.

A censorship, in its exterior purpose, usually is a naïve attempt to persuade the world that all is well in the particular country. Opinion in the great investing countries of the world—the United States, Great Britain, and France—has in past years been most important to foreign governments wishing to borrow money, and they have been much concerned about having a "good press" in such countries. This desire has provided an economic reason for censorship. Sometimes there is a political reason, as when a government feels that its internal situation is too delicate to warrant discussion at home or abroad. Then in a few instances the fate of the government may actually seem to rest on a strict censorship, especially an internal censorship or regulation of the press. A third occasion when censorship is invoked is in war time, when it undoubtedly is necessary.

In peace times, however, the need for censorship, particularly of outgoing dispatches, seems very questionable. If a government does maintain a censorship, if it does expel correspondents whose reports do not happen to agree with official ideas of what should be said, if it suppresses outspoken newspapers within its own borders, then the world tends to believe that that government must have something to conceal. So censorship has taken on a somewhat disreputable air, and most governments vigorously deny that in their realm any censorship exists, and they insist that the press is free.

Correspondents with a love of facts do not submit meekly to censorships. Information can be mailed out, and, particularly when the envelope is marked for a private address, there seldom is any interference. The chief device at present is the telephone, supposed to be protected by international convention from any interference, which, however, does not prevent governments "listening in" or cutting communications on occasion. So Moscow telephones to London, Rome telephones to Paris, or Paris telephones to London or Berlin. Correspondents on the Continent of Europe for London newspapers telephone almost all of their material direct to their offices in London.

A government seeking to control foreign opinion does not always own itself defeated by mere evasions, however. It does not like to expel a correspondent outright, because that might be regarded as an admission that he had spoken too truthfully.

But there are other means. The correspondent may be made uncomfortable in petty ways, his friends and informants may be annoyed or persecuted, or his usefulness reduced by receiving him, as usual, at the government offices, but never by any chance giving him any real information. If such methods do not result in his asking, of his own accord, that his paper transfer him to some other post, then the government itself may attempt to discredit him with his newspaper editors and proprietors by any means that it can find.

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Journalistic history indicates that the press has been improving steadily in almost every way, as one may easily see if he will look at the matter in its wider aspects. Evidence is not wanting that more publishers and editors are coming to appreciate the importance of good correspondence, good reporting, and good editing. The trend is clearly toward a more thoughtful presentation of news, foreign news included, although it is unhappily true that some of the richest newspapers and some of the most influential publishers are biased in their views on international affairs. Bias in reports on foreign affairs is particularly unfortunate, because it may so easily loose the floods of international distrust and even lead to war.

The ability of foreign correspondents today is, on the whole, very high. The increasing demand for solid, well-informed reports on international politics, economics, and social trends has made it necessary to have in foreign positions men not only of an inquiring bent, but men of studious and analytical inclinations. This is a development that is to the public advantage, because it means sober and intelligent foreign news reporting. With equally capable men in the home office, to edit the dispatches for publication, readers of the newspapers today are assured of the best foreign news service in journalistic history.

Despite a current preoccupation with home affairs, definitely overshadowing interest in world problems, the individual is destined to find sooner or later that he cannot escape the fact that he is living in the world, and that what concerns any part of the world concerns him. Adequate information is essential, and the press is the chief source of such information for most persons. Foreign fact finding for the press thus takes on an importance usually not recognized by the casual newspaper reader, because fact finding for the press really is fact finding for the world.

Notes From German Cities

Long-Distance Photography THE publication in a Berlin illustrated paper of pictures taken at a distance of 125 miles gives some idea of the great progress made in photography during the past few years. On the reproductions, valleys, roads and rivers in the foreground were not easily distinguishable, but towns and the general landscape at greater distance were quite clear. Such photos were made possible only through the use of the infra-red ray which can penetrate vapor and fog. Until about a decade ago, it had been generally assumed that for photography "light," that is, rays visible to the human eye, were essential. Then, researchers starting from the assumption that for a photographic plate other conditions may apply, began experimenting with both the visible and invisible rays which constitute what is generally called light. The infra-red rays, that is, rays which according to the spectroscope have a greater wavelength than 760 millionths of a millimeter, yielded encouraging results. By using a special emulsion the photographic plate was made sensitive enough to register a ray of an 800 millionth of a millimeter. There appears no limit to the application of photography for registration purposes. In the future the "visible" and "invisible" will have no control over its activities. By the use of such rays, the diary of Andrée, the North Pole explorer, was deciphered after it had become a mere welter of decomposed cloth and earth, resulting from long exposure to extreme weather conditions.

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Piano History In the Making By the recent throwing open to the public of the Neupert Museum of Musical History in Nuremberg, the visitor to Bavaria will henceforth be able to see what is generally regarded as the largest private collection of instruments illustrating the origin and development of the modern piano. Examples from every stage in the history of stringed instruments whose sound is produced by percussion appear to have been assembled, in original or model, by the Neuperts, a noted Bavarian piano-making family. Here one may follow through the development of the Greek harp, the psaltery and dulcimer, and among a number of clavichords, harpsichords, spinets and virginals to the instrument of today. Among the specimens of outstanding individual interest are the clavichord of Johann Sebastian Bach, to which he wrote his "Well-tempered Clavichord," preludes and fugues, and some valuable sixteenth and seventeenth century instruments from the Netherlands and Venice. The art of Streicher, who built the piano on which Beethoven composed some of his best work, is also well represented at this museum.

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Air Travel Speeded Up With the introduction of summer-time time-tables on May 15, two important improvements were made by the traffic authorities. By agreement between the German and English air companies, London and Berlin were brought into closer connection than probably existed between this city and some of its near neighboring towns a century ago. The London business man can now leave at 7 a. m., arrive here at 11:55 a. m., do four hours' business, and be back in London at 9:20 p. m. the same day, having been away less than 14½ hours. Such a development is possible not only because of the high speed of the planes used, but also, since the Berlin airdrome (Tempelhof) is so near to the center of the city, much valuable time, so often wasted between hotel and airport, is here saved.

The Flying Hamburger, claimed to be the fastest train in the world, also began regular services on May 15. It is reported to be able to do the 178.2 miles between Berlin and Hamburg in 2 hours and 18 minutes, thus making an average speed of 77.46 miles per hour. Regular express trains between these two cities have also been speeded up to more than 60 miles per hour, with the introduction of new special four-cylinder superheated steam locomotives with a speed capacity of over 93 miles an hour on straight runs.

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Canned Foods Put to Test An interesting experiment was carried out in connection with the German Agricultural Exhibition in May. One hundred and seventy cases of foodstuffs, mainly canned, and of the kind intended for use on board ship or in very hot climates, were sent on a long voyage from Hamburg via Cape Town and Portuguese East Africa back to Berlin, in order to test their resistance to heat and weather generally. These cases, which belonged to 110 different firms, though traveling separately from the rest of the cargo, were not given any specially prepared rooms. In their two voyages across the equator they were exposed to excessive heat. Special prizes were given by the exhibition in Berlin for those which survived best. Experiments of this sort are often arranged as between ports comparatively near each other, but rarely on so large or thorough a scale. It is hoped that further information concerning the effects of climate on tinned meats, butter, milk, cheese, fruits and vegetables will result from this experiment.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

World Elects Seniors

IF THE nations were to go in for one huge class day questionnaire, then the 1933 poll might read something as follows:

Done Most for His Class—First, Franklin D. Roosevelt; second, Adolf Hitler (by bringing the rest of the world to its senses).

Best All-Round Man—Ramsay MacDonald; he's been everywhere.

Best Athlete—Price of Wheat.

Best Speaker—Gandhi; he does it by fasting.

Best Actor—Bernard Shaw.

Most Popular Man—Stalin; no one ever votes against him.

Most Likely to Succeed—Japanese General Staff.

Wittiest Man—Man who proposes to get more revenue by raising income taxes.

Favorite Topic of Conversation—"Now, if Roosevelt would only——"

Favorite Mural Painter—Balaam; he was hired to curse and he remained to bless.—*New York Times*